FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HOXHA COLLECTION UPDATED WITH THREE NEW VOLUMES

AU061627 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 6 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Party of Labour of Albania, three volumes of Comrade Enver Hoxha, entitled "For the Party" came off the press. These volumes contain materials of 1941-1984 period, a part of which are published for the first time.

In these collection of works, the party organs, grass root organizations, the cadres and all communists will find a considerable part of that rich fund of materials that the founder, leader and great teacher of the party, comrade Enver Hoxha has devoted to the work of the party.

The index for the collectionis the third volume.

PARTY ANNIVERSARY SPURS MEETINGS, ACTIVITY

AU050835 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, November 5 (ATA) -- As November 8, the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Party of Labour of Albania approaches, political, social, cultural and artistic activities are being intensified throughout the country. In various meetings speakers have dwelt on the role of Comrade Enver Hoxha, as the organizer, founder and leader of the party, on the major transformations made all over the country under the leadership of the party etc. Over recent days the working people of the towns and countryside have raised their mobilisation at work, expressing in this way their determination to forge always ahead on the road of socialism under the leadership of the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

ALIA RECEIVES DEPARTING TURKISH AMBASSADOR

AU060843 Tirana ATA in English 0830 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 5 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Adil Carcani today received the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Selcuk Toker, on occasion of his departure from our country and had a warm and friendly talk with him.

Present at the reception was also the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka.

LEADERS GATHER FOR USSR REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU061642 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1500 GMT on 6 November begins a live relay from Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall, devoted to the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. At 1500 GMT the announcer reports the entrance of "party and state leaders led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman." An orchestra plays the Bulgarian national anthem, followed by the USSR anthem.

Ganka Zlatinova, secretary of the BCP Sofia City Committee, opens the meeting, briefly dwelling on the significance of the October Revolution, and gives the floor to Pencho Kubadinski, "member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council."

Kubadinski begins by describing the international impact of the October Revolution, and the conditions in Russia on the eve of the revolution. Further on, he dwells on the character of the system established in the USSR after the revolution, and the initial successes of the regime. "The unprecedented pressure, aggressions, and blockade" of the imperialist countries against the USSR, immediately after the revolution, is condemned by Kubadinski. Afterwards Kubadinski describes the USSR victory against fascism, and defines the victory as a "turning point in world history, which revealed a new road of socialist development" for the world. He dwells on USSR successes in various areas, stressing that "socialism introduced profound changes in the life of Soviet society."

Later, Kubadinski turns to the new CPSU draft program and draft regulations, defining them as "documents of great significance," quoting Gorbachev on this matter, and connecting these documents to the leading role of the CPSU in Soviet life. He refers to the importance of the "CPSU experience" for the entire world. In this context he describes the influence of the October Revolution in Bulgaria in general and on the workers' movement in particular.

Kubadinski turns to Bulgaria's successes, connecting them with "the BCP April line and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the universally recognized inspirer and organizer of Bulgaria's successes."

At 1530 GMT Kubadinski turns to the international situation, stressing the "increased influence of socialism throughout the world." He describes the USSR as the "strongest barrier in front of the plans of world capitalism for domination." He connects the "crisis in the capitalist world" with the "activation of the struggle against socialism." He blames "U.S. imperialism" for the "exceptionally dangerous world situation," and in this context denounces the "star wars" program, "which will inavoidably cause another round in the arms race." "Striving toward peace and understanding" is described by Kubadinski as the basic characteristic of the Soviet foreign policy. He stresses the importance of the recent USSR peace proposals, within the context of peaceful coexistence. He praises the significance of the declaration adopted at the Sofia session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, stressing that "every attempt against the peaceful work of the socialist system will end in a total defeat." "Important decisions on increasing the effectiveness of the socialist countries' cooperation were adopted in Sofia," Kubadinski emphasizes further. He describes "the great happiness and satisfaction of the Bulgarian people" with Gorbachev's visit to Bulgaria, and expresses the hope that Gorbachev has felt in Bulgaria the great sympathy and love of the Bulgarian people for the USSR.

He stresses "the great importance" of the meeting between Zhivkov and Gorbachev. The meeting confirmed "the combat alliance between the BCP and the CPSU on the firm basis of Marxiam-Leninism and socialist internationalism," Kubadinski points out.

At 1543 GMT Kubadinski turns to the "nationwide preparations for the 13th BCP Congress." He dwells on the "great work done by the BCP since the 12th BCP Congress", and stresses "the exceptional importance of the BCP Central Committee February plenum." He pledges Bulgaria's participation in the struggle for peace and understanding, praising its policy in the Balkans. In this context he mentions Bulgaria's initiative on turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free region.

At 1554 GMT Kubadinski completes his speech. The floor is given to Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, who speaks in Russian, without Bulgarian translation. Grekov dwells on the influence of the October Revolution in Bulgaria and the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation in various areas. He also stresses the importance of Gorbachev's visit to Bulgaria, emphasizing that this was "Gorbachev's first visit to a socialist country as leader of the CPSU." He describes the "atmosphere of traditional friendship and total understanding" in which Gorbachev's visit took place. Grekov completes his speech at 1610 GMT, after which the orchesta plays the "International". The live relay ends at 1613 GMT.

Zhivkov at Anniversary Parade

AU070923 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0800-0900 GMT on 7 November carries a live relay from Sofia's "9 September" Square of a "manifestation of Sofia's working people" on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. "Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and party and state leaders" are reported to take their places on the tribune of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum. After the "International" is played the parade begins, with the announcer describing the successes of various industrial plants whose representatives are marching. He also comments on the importance of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation. Much of the live relay consists of music, mostly Soviet songs.

Dzhurov at Garrison Festivities

AU052057 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The soldiers of the Sofia garrison marked the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution tonight with a festive meeting. The celebration was attended by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense; Colonel General Mitko Kitkov, chief of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration; deputy ministers of national defense; officers and generals of the army; as well as by numerous citizens; and military attaches from fraternal, socialist countries, accredited in Sofia.

Colonel General Stoyan Subev reported on the Soviet people's successes constructing socialism and their heroic struggle to preserve peace.

REAGAN DISTORTS FACTS IN IZVESTIYA INTERVIEW

AU061212 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Nov 85 p 5

[BTA Report: "A Constructive Response of the United States Is Necessary"]

[Text] Moscow, 4 November (BTA) -- IZVESTIYA today published an interview with Ronald Reagan in which he expresses his position on Soviet-American relations and other international issues.

The President dwells on the forthcoming Geneva summit meeting. Along with general statements supporting peace and a normalization of Soviet-American relations the interview contains attempts to distort Soviet foreign policy. Policy on so-called regional problems is presented the same way. Not answering questions about Washington policy on Nicaragua, southern Africa, and the Middle East, the President tries to create the impression that Soviet policy causes world tension.

IZVESTIYA also carries an article by the four Soviet journalists who interviewed the President -- Genadiy Shishkin, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, Stanislav Kondrashev, and Genrikh Borovik. They describe their impressions and express their opinions about President Reagan's responses, including the more crucial aspects of international and Soviet-American relations.

The authors says that, like everyone else, Americans are asking themselves what kind of contribution the summit participants intend to make in Geneva? The Soviet Union's answer is unmistakable. The answer inspires justified hopes. As a practical contribution to guaranteeing favorable results in Geneva the Soviet Union adopted one-sided steps and proposed a package of constructive measures likely to produce a drastic change in international relations. These proposals, submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev during his meeting with French parliamentarians, are well known. They are aimed at halting and preventing the arms race from extending to outer space, as well as at achieving a genuine and drastic reduction of accumulated nuclear weapons.

The U.S. President's interview was contradictory. The fine words about the striving for understanding with the Soviet Union were accompanied by groundless accusations against our country's foreign policy, the Soviet journalists stress.

Having answered in writing the questions submitted to him in advance, the president granted only 30 minutes for a verbal interview, during which the journalists could ask him only one-third of the questions about U.S. policy. The presidential answers did not contain anything new and did not add anything of interest for those acquainted with the political views and the practical political actions of Ronald Reagan, the authors point out. His answers reflect the world outlook of an American conservative and unmistabably confirm he overlooks or forgets well-known and obvious facts when these do not coincide with his own views, or might unmask his actions. The outdated stereotype cliches prevent such people from seeing the world as it is, the Soviet journalists emphasize.

Nevertheless, the fact that the United States is aware of the need for a vast Soviet-American dialogue is a positive phenomenon. We would like to believe, the authors state, that in Geneva Soviet readiness to achieve a drastic change for the better in USSR-U.S. relations will meet a constructive American response.

FRG PARTY OFFICIAL ARRIVES ON 'BUSINESS VISIT'

AU041636 Sofia BTA in English 1534 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 4 (BTA) -- Mr. Hans Koschnik, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party [SDP] of Germany, arrived here today on a brief business visit, at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met the guest at the Sofia Airport.

VISITING ZAIRIAN SIGNS SCIENCE-CULTURE ACCORD

AU031327 Sofia BTA in English 1904 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 2 (BTA) -- Mr Nyiwa Mobutu state secretary for international cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Zaire, visited Bulgaria on November 1 and November 2, 1985.

The guest was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

In the center of the guest's talks with Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, were international issues and the prospects for the development of the cooperation between the two countries.

These prospects were further clarified during the meeting of Mr Nyiwa Mobutu with representatives of the Bulgarian business circles. These matters will be discussed further during the forthcoming session of the joint Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation between Bulgaria and Zaire. The talks ended with the signing of a Program for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation for the 1985-1987 period.

ZHIVKOV PARTICIPATES IN YOUNG INVENTORS EXHIBIT

AU041939 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Plovdiv, November 4 (BTA) -- The People's Republic of Bulgaria is actively backing all initiatives directed at the promotion of international economic, techno-scientific and cultural cooperation. We are seeking that advances in science and technology be in the service of the nations' mutual understanding, of mankind's advancement for the sake of peace: This is what Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, said here today at the opening ceremony of the First World Exhibition of Achievements of Young Inventors "Bulgaria '85".

Having stressed Bulgaria's high assessment of and support for the endeavors of every young man to master the peak techno-scientific advances, Mr Todor Zhivkov said: "We trust the rising generation and encourage their national striving after innovation, after new frontiers. We are doing our best to create conditions to further the creative beginnings in every young man, guided by the premise that all this is conducive to the full-fledged self-fulfilment of the rising generations."

The exhibition is being held under the patronage of Mr Todor Zhivkov and of Dr Arpad Bogsch, director-general of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (W.I.P.O.).

Some 3,900 inventions and advanced scientific developments are on display, and they cover 53 areas of human activities and above all instrument building, mechanical engineering, electronics and automation. Young inventors from 71 countries of Europe, Asia, America and Africa are taking part with one-person or group shows.

In his words of greetings addressed to the participants in the exhibition, W.I.P.O.'s Director-General Dr Arpad Bogsch emphasised that under the leadership of State Council President Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria is consistently taking concrete action in the service of international understanding and cooperation, which is also evidenced by Expo "Bulgaria '85". He further stressed that Bulgaria is one of the most active members of the World Intellectual Property Organisation.

The "Bulgaria '85" show, staged in the framework of the International Youth Year, will be open until November 30, 1985. A number of symposia, scientific conferences and discussions will take place over this period. The international seminar on "inventions for the Purposes of Development", the international youth festival "Youth and Technological Progress" and the creative discussion on "Youth and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" are looked forward to with special interests.

5 Nov Visit, USSR Contracts

AU041549 Sofia BTA in English 1414 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Plovdiv, November 5 (BTA) -- Today is the second day of the World Exhibition of Achievements of Young Inventors "Bulgaria '85".

This morning Dr Arpad Bogsch, director general of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), handed to Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, the special prize of the organization -- the Gold Medal, for his contribution to the modernization of the Bulgarian industry and to the progress of the scientific and technical youth creativity movement in the country. Expressing his gratitude for the high distinction, Mr Todor Zhivkov stated that it is a token of recognition for Bulgaria's active foreign policy in defence of peace, for the development of economic, cultural and techno-scientific cooperation between the peoples of the world.

After that Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr Arpad Bogsch examined the exposition. It makes use of an area of 106,000 square meters and features nearly 4,000 inventions from all over the world. They paid special attention to the 13th National Exhibition of the Scientific and Technical Youth Creativity Movement of Bulgaria, which represents Bulgaria at Expo "Bulgaria '85". The exhibition features 850 inventions and over 7,000 elaborations made by 50,000 participants in the movement. The movement was 6,800 clubs with over 1,100,000 members.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr Arpad Bogsch examined thoroughly the exhibition of the Soviet Union, which is the largest foreign exhibitor in "Bulgaria '85". It features over 200 exhibits, more then a third of which are of great scientific and practical value. Mr Todor Zhivkov wrote a greeting to the young Soviet inventors in the book for honored quests, in which he expressed his excellent impressions from the exhibition, which reflects their innovative talents and creativity and manifests the broadness of the scale of the youth techno-scientific creativity movement in the U.S.S.R.

Mr Arpad Bogsch greeted the hosts for the rational and efficient organization of the exhibition and commended the Bulgarian participation at a press conference.

"I am sure that this exposition will resound world-wide both among invento. and among manufacturers, he noted. "This will help increase Bulgaria's international prestige as a country of well-developed industry and science."

Today is the national day of the U.S.S.R. at Expo "Bulgaria '85". It coincides with the signing of 20 contracts at a total value of 2.5 million rubles between the Bulgarian corporations "Technika", "Technologia na Metalite" and "Electroimpex" and the Soviet corporation "Vneshtechnika". The agreements encompass different fields of industry, agriculture and science and allow the two countries to exchange achievements of science and technology. Thus, Soviet specialists will work out an automated system for the planning and development of engineering and electronics in Bulgaria. The Bulgarian "Technologia na Metalite" Corporation will give to the Soviet Union an original method of casting aluminium alloys for the automotive industry.

PROBLEMS OF 'SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION'

AU031620 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "'The Impossible Remains Possible' -- We Must Return to What Has Been Published in the National Competition 'Research -- Introduction into Production -- World Level'"]

[Text] This newspaper does not solve problems. It merely poses them. In the article "Possibilities...Impossibilities", published in issue No. 37 of 6 February, the problems were generally defined even in the subhead. Let us now recall once more the matters with which the article was concerned.

The particular case of the projected new thermoelectric power station at the "St. Kiradzhiev" combine in the town of Stamboliyski expressed the general point: For how long will local, albeit small, deposits of fuel continue to be merely an energy "reserve"? For how long will the importance of the new types of power stations, the "industrial heating" stations, be underestimated, and for how long will the scientific designs, on which millions have been spent, remain "in reserve" in dust-covered files of documentation and drawings yellowed with age? And finally, for how long will petty bureaucracy continue to torpedo state interests?

Answers may not be given to the questions posed in the article. Within the legal deadline we only received the views of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry. Although concrete proposals, addressed by name, had been put to them, the leaderships of the Ministry of Energy, the Pazardzhik and Plovdiv okrugs, the "Energoproekt" institute, the "G. Kirkov" factory in Sofia, and many others continue to be silent. And if the problems set out on the newspaper's pages may not be "noted," nonetheless the problems born from the scientific-technical revolution and from the immediate needs of real life cannot be passed over in silence.

Are we being realists when we continue to give a bad opinion of the missed benefits and opportunities which exist now, in order to receive many of them tomorrow? "The critical material published concerns immediate topical problems," the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress states in reply to us. "The further expansion of the utilization of Bulgarian low-heating-value coal for the production of thermal and electric power is one of the important means of solving the country's energy problem. In this connection, interested ministry departments and economic organizations must take the appropriate measures to fulfill the decisions of the BCP 12th Congress and the decrees of the Council of Ministers.

"These actions will also solve the question of bringing into use the lignite-fueled boilers designed at the Institute for Thermal and Power Engineering."

Reference number, date, signature and official stamp.... No, there is no realism here, only parrot repetitions on paper, borrowing from what was written in the article! The funds allocated by the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress are for financing both scientific research and commissioning engineering work. However, the reply finishes with the first part and does not mention the second.

The letter from the State Planning Committee, differs little and took the same length of time -- 5 months after publication of the article -- to reach our editor's office. It quotes the ministerial decrees and decisions and technical-economic reports already referred to in the article. It continues: "...The Ministry of the Chemical Industry is about to put forward a new technical-economic paper for consideration by the Committee's Higher Technical-Economic Council of Experts. In the plan's alternative designs for the ninth 5-year plan, 42 million leva are assigned for reconstruction of the thermal power station at the St. Kiradzhiev combine. Reconstruction is scheduled to begin roughly in 1987 and be completed in 1990, depending on when the project is ready."

So what does this mean? Instead of division of labor and tasks between different government departments, organizations, and institutes, here we have a division of responsibility! It means absence of personal responsibility for the earliest possible determination of the fate of a promising design for new types of boilers which may be applied with great effect at a number of locations in the country.

Of all the positions one may adopt, skepticism is one of the easiest. But unjustified optimism is even easier. It is realism which is difficult! Not because it represents a "Golden mean," but because it demands a different, qualitatively new attitude to the tasks of development, because it requires qualitatively new thinking, and because it must be implemented with qualitatively new vigor and business efficiency.

This is why the painful matters posed in the article must be recapitulated once more: Do we know how to bring equipment into operation, and who will be made responsible? This is why we remind you once again: Only 10 kilometers or so from the town of Stamboliyski, in Pazardzhik, another, more powerful power station is being built. There is a real possibility (noted in the material published at the time and not noted by the official bodies contacted) of getting steam from there through a pipeline. This is why we will suggest again: Instead of waiting "in the queue" while the years pass by, the design should be commissioned and experimented on elsewhere.

"If you want to hit a moving target, you have to aim in front of it." Development is not ending at the present, or with the current 5-year plan -- they are not the end in history! The decisions of the February BCP Central Committee plenum and the postulates of Comrade Todor Zhivkov for the organic linking of the scientific-technical revolution with the construction of mature socialism require management and, most important, actions with anticipation from all levels and ranks of leadership!

However, judging from some of the replies received at the editor's office, it appears difficult for one's own psychology to be "reconstructed" and for outmoded norms to be supplanted. To aim in front is a risk. But who has ever proved that realism consists of only 100-percent security -- the illusory security of the moment?!

The time in which we live itself contains new grandiose tasks. We agree: It is dangerous for them not to be carried through to fruition! However, their delayed birth may turn out to be no less dangerous!

REAGAN INTERVIEW 'LAST-MINUTE EMBELLISHMENT'

LD062352 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Commentary by Dusan Kerny]

[Excerpt] The interview granted by the U.S. President to IZVESTIYA is full of contradictions. From the very beginning, it contained nice words about peace and the effort to reach some sort of an agreement with the USSR. The words, however, are accompanied by unsubstantiated attacks on the USSR's foreign policy. It has emerged that President Reagan, who received 4 Soviet journalists in the company of his 15 advisors, has so far not overcome the ideological barriers resulting from his own prolonged warfare against socialism as a social system. The world unanimously notes that, during the time prior to the Geneva meeting, Moscow took the initiative. In general, this conviction also prevails in the Western press; Soviet proposals are constructive, Reagan did not make a convincing impression.

The USSR is motivated not only by the effort to avert the danger of nuclear war, but also by the effort to achieve a turning point toward positive development. It works on the premise that neither the USSR nor the United States can solve all international problems, but they can create conditions in Geneva for a turn to the better. The USSR proceeds on the sentiments of all of us, especially today -- namely that international problems concern all of us, whether here in Europe, in indebted Latin America, or in the starving areas of Africa. Simply, development in the world, peace in the world are inseparable from the quality of life of every single individual. Reagan's interview in IZVESTIYA was pragmatically motivated as a last-minute embellishment of the picture on U.S. policy and the U.S. President before the Geneva meeting.

U.S. PRESS CRITICIZES CIA HANDLING OF YURCHENKO

LD062250 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Yes, Vitaliy Yurchenko told television reporters when leaving the U.S. State Department building on Tuesday night [5 November] following his subjugation there to almost an hour of interrogation, at the request of the U.S. authorities. He was accompanied by employees of the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

If Yurchenko's CIA abductors were hopeful that they might be able at the last minute, to make the Soviet diplomat remain in the United States, they were disappointed. U.S. State Department spokesman Charles Redman had to declare that Yurchenko will be allowed to return to the USSR. It is expected in Washington that Vitaliy Yurchenko will leave for home within the next few days. While the CIA continues denying its involvement in the abduction and imprisonment of the Soviet diplomat, the press is publishing criticism of its policies. It is also interesting to note that the press does not blame the CIA for the substance of the affairs, specifically Vitaliy Yurchenko's abduction and imprisonment with the aim of forcing him to betray his country. Rather, in the words of THE WASHINGTON POST, the CIA is being criticized for the fact that its agents behaved extremely carelessly and in an amateurish fashion when, after Yurchenko's arrival in Washington, they followed him in such a slipshod way that he managed to escape.

The villa where Yurchenko had been imprisoned and questioned for 3 months has also been discovered. It is an isolated one-storey building near Fredericksburg, Virginia, in the vicinity of Washington. The restaurant to which the abductors took him in order to brainwash him more completely, and from which he escaped, happens to be near the Soviet Embassy complex where Yurchenko worked as a diplomat several years ago.

LEADERS ATTEND USSR REVOLUTION JUBILEE RECEPTION

LD061224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Yuriy Kandalov, USSR consul general in Bratislava, today gave a festive reception to mark the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Present were members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozf Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak Government. Also present were Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; and a delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, headed by the deputy chairman of its central leadership, Vladimir Konovalov. The delegation is in Czechoslovakia to attend the Great October celebrations and the beginning of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Month.

FRG SHUTTLE ASTRONAUT ACCUSED OF CIA TIES

AU041626 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Nov 85 p 6

[Vladimir Vacha West Berlin dispatch: "Man-Smuggler a Hero; DIE WAHRHEIT says: FRG Cosmonaut Is CIA Collaborator"]

[Text] During the last few days the West Berlin communications media have unleashed a glorifying campaign about the crew of the U.S. space shuttle Challenger, which also includes Ernst Messerschmid and Reinhard Furrer. Allegedly, they can serve as an example to youth.

It is no coincidence that U.S. military experts who decided on the space shuttle's tasks have chosen R. Furrer, professor at West Berlin University, the West Berlin paper DIE WAHRHEIT wrote. For the Challenger is to launch into orbit around the earth yet another espionage satellite, the "GLOMIR" [as published], which is intended to spy over the territory of Central America and the Soviet Union. And just at the right time for this came the tip about Furrer, who is no novice in matters of espionage. In October 1964 he took part in the subversive CIA provocation action against the GDR in which Egon Schultz, GDR border guard, was shot dead. To this very day the question remains whether the lethal shot was or was not fired from Furrer's weapon. More than 20 years ago he used to be an experienced collaborator of the CIA. He personally directed the operation in which a specially outfitted passenger car with hidden arms and equipment for CIA agents was used. The cover for this subversive activity, aimed against the GDR, was the so-called TUSMA [expansion unknown] students' support organization.

Now, 20 years later, the possible assassin and smuggler of people has become a model of virtue and heroism for youth in the West. This again proves the kind of heroes chosen by bourgeois society and the ways used by it to manipulate opinion, DIE WAHRHEIT writes.

SPAIN'S GALLEGO REJECTS EUROCOMMUNISTS' OFFER

AU041440 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Oct 85 p 6

[Report by Stanislav Stepanek, RUDE PRAVO special correspondent, on interview given to him by Ignacio Gallego, general secretary of the communist party of the Spanish People" "Important success of the Communist Part of the Spanish People in Andalusia; Unification Continues"]

[Text] At the end of the constituent congress of the regional organization of the Communist Party of the Spanish People [PCPE] in Andalusia, PCPE General Secretary Ignacio Gallego gave an interview to RUDE PRAVO's special correspondent.

I. Gallego said that in the process of the unification of Spanish Communists there have been a number of important events that bear out our assessment and the proposals voiced at the PCPE constituting congress in January 1943. Almost the entire party leadership of the Eurocommunist party in the Balearic Islands, Cantabria, and numerous organizations from the region of Castilla La Mancha and from Asturia, have come over to our side. However, what has just now occurred in Andalusia is an event of great importance, for there are now about 5,600 organized Communists. The party has created a structure in all provinces and has great influence in the workers movement. The important thing is that it has a good relationship not only with the workers commissions trade union center, but also with workers trade unions in the countryside, whose representatives attended the congress in Seville.

Not only the issue of quantity is important for us, quality matters a great deal. And in this respect the achievement in Seville was the acceptance of Marxist-Leninist as a generally accepted basis for further discussion. That congress was the testimony to internationalist sentiments, to the awareness of the importance of proletarian internationalism. The concluding meeting was not only an affair of the congress delegates, but also a certain manifestation of the population's sympathy for communism, for the Communist Party.

Today, the motive of a unified communist platform has become clear to everyone. And in that lies the importance of the congress in Andalusia. I am convinced that it will help the unification process of the communist movement throughout Spain, that it will help all actions connected with the movement for the fulfillment of the working people's demands. This gives me the right to positively assess this congress. It is an important step in the ongoing process in the Spanish communist movement, I. Gallego said.

The PCPE General Secretary said further that Marxist-Leninist teaching is the necessary prerequisite for restoring the unity of Communists in Spain. In no case can this unity be achieved on the basis of Eurocommunism, whose followers have trampled underfoot the interests of the party as well as of the Spanish workers class.

Now it is suggested to us that we create a joint slate with Eurocommunists for the election. Our view is that elections are a struggle that must be undertaken. However, at the same time we say that the unity of communists must be created on principles that are valid in the entire international communist movement. We cannot and we will not accept proposals for an election strategy without clarifying ideological questions, I. Gallego stressed.

SLOVAK COMMITTEES DISCUSS 'BREACHES OF LEGALITY'

AU301145 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Oct 85 p 2

[CTK report: "Against Manifestations of Breaches of Legality; Sessions of Slovak National Council Committees"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava -- The National Committees and Ethnic Minorities Committee of the Slovak National Council discussed at its session yesterday a report on measures and findings of the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] pertaining to violation of the principles of socialist legality, ethics, and discipline. The session was chaired by Dezider Krocsany, deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council and chairman of the committee.

The deputies noted that despite improvements in the execution of state administration, violations of legal regulations motivated by the endeavor to give preference to local, groups, andalso personal interests sometimes occur in the activity of national committees. Illegal practices in housing policy and construction, and offences in dealing with the complaints of working people are the particular subjects of citizens' justified criticism. In discussing a control report on the implementation of law No. 20 of 1966 on health care, the deputies stressed that positive results in the development of health care are weakened by some shortcomings, especially from the viewpoint of a consistent execution of measures for protecting healthy conditions of life and the enforcement of these measures by national committees and health offices.

The report on measures and findings of the Office of the SSR Prosecutor General pertaining to violations of the principles of socialist legality, ethics, and discipline was also discussed by the Planning and Budgetary Committee of the Slovak National Council, at a session in Bratislava yesterday. The session was attended by Jan Gregor, deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council.

The submitted report proceeded from the requirement to increase the effectiveness of the struggle against all manifestations of breaches of legality and state discipline, in line with the "Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium" of February 1983. It noted a change in the social climate in this area as well as the citizens' growing interest in subduing any manifestations of unlawfulness and relics of bourgeois ethics. However, despite some positive results, so far the adopted measures have only partially affected the true incidence of crime. The most frequent source of this criminal activity is pilferage of property in socialist ownership, which takes various forms, forms that are sometimes difficult to detect. In a number of organizations, prerequisites for this are created, for example, by the poor standard of record-keeping, control, and administration of national property. This not only inadequately prevents theft, but also does not permit the immediate exposure of unlawful practices (which on the surface are often of a legal nature).

Despite the intensification of the struggle against disorder, abuses, and negative phenomena of all kinds in the past period, no radical changes have been registered to date in exposing instances of enrichment at the expense of socialist property by organizations and their managers and, above all, in making a more effective use of protective and legal-punitive measures to prevent such cases. This was noted by the Agriculture and Food Committee of the Slovak National Council in Bratislava yesterday, in discussing a report on measures and findings of the Office of the SSR Prosecutor General pertaining to violations of the principles of socialist egality, ethics, and discipline. The report was introduced by Martin Kovac, prosecutor general of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

Violations of this sort also appear in the sector of agriculture and food where, in defiance of various measures to protect property against theft, no marked improvement has been registered.

One of the sources of antisocial activity and illicit enrichment is ancillary production performed beyond the framework defined in the "Principles of the CSSR Government and the SSR Government" and violating the legal regulations governing its operations. The deputies voiced the demand that district national committees and agricultural administrations more emphatically influence the correct orientation of ancillary production.

The increasingly intensive control activity by trade organizations and the State Trade Inspection Agency is positively manifested in the organization of trade and services as well as in the growing integrity of the sales personnel. This was noted at yesterday's session of the Slovak National Council Trade, Services, and Transport Committee, which discussed measures and findings of the Office of the SSR Prosecutor General pertaining to violations of the principles of socialist legality, ethics, and discipline.

In the course of the debate, however, the deputies pointed out the continued existence of shortcomings that establish economic prerequisites for illicit enrichment. The tediously long solution of problems connected with ensuring goods that are in short supply, for example, is one of the causes of their concealment and of under-the-counter sales. Consumers are being harmed not only by overcharging in shops and service organizations, but also by sales of poor quality products. The adopted resolution therefore stressed the need to further improve the entire internal control system as an integral part of managerial activity in the trade sector.

JAKES, CPSU OFFICIAL DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD061154 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Today, in Prague, Comrade Milos Jakes received Olimp Chukanov, deputy departmental chief of the CPSU Central Committee. Their conversation was devoted to possibilities of further development of mutual economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

DPRK STUDY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, MEETS HAMAN

LD012302 Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Prague Nov 1 (CTK) -- A study delegation of the Korean Workers' Party, led by member of the party Central Committee and head of a Central Committee Department Kang Sun-chi [spelling as received], was received here today at the close of its visit to Czechoslovakia by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium alternate member and Central Committee Secretary Josef Haman. They discussed some possibilities of cooperation in selected spheres of the production of consumer goods.

LEADERS ATTEND USSR ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD070025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1927 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 6 Nov (ADN) -- The USSR is approaching the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, which is attracting the attention of all of mankind, with important and realistic proposals. These are aimed at curbing the arms race, at strengthening peace and international security. This was stated by the Soviet ambassador to the GDR, Vyacheslav Kochemasov, at a festive reception he gave on Wednesday evening [6 November] in Berlin to mark the 68th GOSR [Great October Socialist Revolution] anniversary.

The guests included Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman; Horst Sindermann, People's Chamber president; and additional party and state leadership members and GDR public figures.

We are prepared for an honest and serious dialogue, which has agreement as its goals, and which takes the interests and the security of all states and peoples into account, the ambassador continued in his toast. It is in this spirit, with a feeling of the utmost responsibility for the fate of the world, that his countries's leadership is acting.

The ambassador stressed that the Soviet Union, whose foreign policy began with Lenin's decree on peace, and the other socialist countries are doing everything possible to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war, to prevent the militarization of space, and to preserve peace on earth.

This determination had been confirmed at the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee. In this crucial hour of history the governments and peoples of all countries must unite in their struggle against the threat of total annihilation which is hanging over mankind, and must solve all unsettled questions by political means.

NEW INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT HEAD APPOINTED

LD070904 Hamburg DPA in German 1418 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] East Berlin 6 Nov (DPA) -- Supervision of the International Politics and Economics Department of the SED Central Committee, which is also responsible for relations with the FRG has evidently been taken over by Guenter Rettner, a former functionary of the FDJ. Since the end of 1973 this department, which had originally been called the West Department, had been headed by Herbert Haeber, who became a member of the SED Politburo and simultaneously a Central Committee secretary in May 1984. Rettner had been deputy director of this department since the end of 1983. In a report in the SED central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on Tuesday [5 November] on the visit to East Berlin by a DKP delegation, Rettner was listed as department chief without any further explanation.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF INDIA'S VICE PRESIDENT

Met by Krenz

LD051433 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1407 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN) -- The vice president of India, Ramaswamy Venkataraman, arrived in Berlin this afternoon for an official visit lasting several days, accepting an invitation extended by the GDR State Council.

At the airport, the Indian statesman was cordially welcomed by deputy chairman of the GDR State Council Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, and other figures.

Received by Sindermann

LD061859 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1159 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 6 Nov (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today received Ramaswamy Venkataraman, vice president of India and president of the upper house.

During a friendly exchange of views, Horst Sindermann said the close contacts between the parliaments of the GDR and India have a strong tradition. They show that the increasingly close cooperation of all forces of reason and realism independently of ideological and religious conviction is not only possible but urgently necessary in the interest of world peace. The representatives of the GDR and Indian people are called upon to contribute to strengthening and spreading this coalition.

The People's Chamber president said the condemnation by Indian parliamentarians of the U.S. "star wars" project and their warning that the senseless arms race is gobbling up material and other resources needed for social and economic development has met with great interest and agreement among People's Chamber deputies.

Horst Sindermann and Ramaswamy Venkataraman emphasized their satisfaction that there is full agreement between the GDR and India in these questions which affect all of mankind. This is a solid basis for the use of all opportunities to expand cooperation between the parliaments of the two states, to strengthen dialogue and the exchange of views. Both politicians believed their meeting has been an important contribution to these activities.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 5 NOV

LD051858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN) -- Leopold Gratz, Austrian federal minister of foreign affairs, ended his official visit to the GDR this afternoon.

Earlier, he went sightseeing in Potsdam in the company of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, visiting the historical site of the Potsdam Agreement, Cecilienhof, as well as the Sanssouci palace.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CANADA -- Ottawa 6 Nov (ADN) -- The first session of the GDR-Canada Mixed Commission ended on Tuesday in Ottawa with the signing of a joint working protocol which establishes steps towards the realization of the long-term trade agreement. The GDR delegation was led by Jochen Steyer, director-general in the Ministry for Foreign Trade. The Canadian delegation was led by Peter Francis Walker, director-general in the External Affairs Ministry. Both sides stressed that bilateral trade had considerably increased since the signing of the trade agreement in 1983 and that good possibilities existed for the further extension of the exchange of goods, particularly in the field of machinery and plant construction. Joseph Standord, assistant deputy minister for external affairs, expressed in an interview with Jochen Steyer the great interest among Canadian economic circles in deepening trade and economic relations with the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1943 GMT 6 Nov 85 LD]

LEADERS ATTEND USSR ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

LD061439 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Today, on the eve of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a festive trooping of the state flag of the Hungarian People's Republic was held with full military honors in Lajos Kossuth Square in front of the parliament building, while at the Liberation memorial on Gellert Hill, the Hungarian national flag and the red flag of the workers' movement were raised with military honors. At 1000 GMT, a wreath-laying ceremony was held at the Lenin statue in Gyorgy Dozsa Street. Gabor Dombovari reports:

Having listened to the report of the commander of the guard of honor, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, accomapnied by Istvan Olah, minister of defense, inspected the guard.

After the Soviet and Hungarian national anthems, wreaths were laid on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee by Janos Kadar and Karoly Nemeth; on behalf of the Presidential Council by Pal Losonczi and Rezso Trautmann, and in the name of the Council of Ministers by Gyorgy Lazar and Laszlo Marothy. In the name of social and mass organizations, wreaths were laid by Imre Pozsgay, Sandor Gaspar, Csaba Hamori, Laszlo Varga, Marton Ispanovits and Antal Apro. Representing the Soviet Southern Army Group, Lieutenant General Demidov, Brigadier General Makunin, and Engineer Brigadier General Afanasyev laid wreaths at the statue. Several high-ranking personalities of our political and social life, and many leaders and members of the foreign diplomatic representations also participated in the festive event.

OLAH ENDS MIDDLE EAST-INDIA VISIT, MEETS KULIKOV

LD051846 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1743 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Army General Istvan Olah, defense minister, has returned to Hungary from his Middle East and India trip. He had talks in Syria, Kuwait, and India.

He made a stop over in Moscow on his way home where he met with Marshal Kulikov, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces commander-in-chief at Sherenetevo Airport.

FOREIGN TRADE VOLUME WITH UK EXPECTED TO INCREASE

AU061200 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Oct 85 p 10

[Article by B.I.G.: "Hungarian-British Foreign Trade"]

[Text] In April 1984 the lecture given at the 35-storey London headquarters of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) by our Minister of foreign trade, Peter Veress, ("How Can Hungarian-British Economic Relations Be Expanded") was welcomed with great applause in the crowded hall. Everyone was sure that a new stage had been opened in the cooperation between the two countries. And when, a few weeks later, the chairman of the British East-European Trade Council arrived in Hungary with a team of British businessmen, one of the journalists accompanying him even said that "a British invitation to a long dance has been issued in Budapest."

And, indeed, the businessmen who visited Hungary made several proposals and even if the realization of some of them is sometimes slower than one might wish, most of them surely contribute to the widening of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Let us look at the figures first. After the relative record achieved in 1979 (57 million pounds sterling) Hungarian exports decreased and only in 1984 did our exports exceed that figure, when their value amounted to 76 million pounds. (In 1983 the value of Hungarian exports was 53.8 million pounds.) As for the prospects for 1985 taking into consideration our export performance of about 43 million pounds in the first 6 months, we may expect our total exports to amount to approximately 90 million pounds. Our imports, however, have always exceeded our exports. Starting from 61 million pounds in 1979, they may amount to as much as 120 million pounds in 1985.

The commercial political atmosphere, which has an influence on the turnover of trade between our countries, has lately considerably improved. It is true that there are still certain obstacles preventing Hungarian deliveries from being increased, most of which derive from Britain's membership of the Common Market, but quantitative restrictions now affect only about 3 to 4 percent of our exports. Because the assertion of the principle of trade without discrimination cannot be made dependent upon percentages, our country still expects the complete removal of barriers from its partner.

Even if we can be satisfied with the increase of quantity this is not quite the case with the structure of our trade. The largest item in our exports consists of consumer goods and this is followed by materials and semi-finished products. There are large fluctuations in the percentage of our agricultural exports. Unfortunately, the proportion of machinery and instruments is very small; those concerned could surely change that by better market research and more practice in making tenders.

To put it more precisely: Within the total trade the steadiest increase is in the exchange of chemical products. Besides Hungarian artificial fertilizers, buyers set high values on the semi-finished products of Chinoin, as well as on the ever wider range of goods of Taurus, and on the synthetic leather of Chemolimpex. Of our foodstuffs the most successful ones are apple puree, bell peppers, onions, and the fresh fruit of Hungarofruct; the frozen foods of the Hungarian Refrigerating Industry, especially the early green peas; the processed meat products of Trimpex; and the wine and honey of Monimpex. The latest success of Hungarian machinery exports is shown in the order by the Greater London Council for 36 river barges from the Hungarian Shipyard and Crane Factory (MHD).

Taking all things into consideration Hungarian enterprises could considerably increase their sales -- and, of course, their receipts -- if they offered more modern products coupled with good commercial practice and communicated with their buyers with a more efficient marketing organization. Joint projects and joint companies could help in this respect, even more than they have done so far. Of the 60 cooperation agreements concluded between enterprises, 20 are working continuously and 16 percent of Hungarian exports occur within the framework of these agreements. Our imports from Britain consist mainly of materials and semi-finished products, while our machinery imports are decreasing. Through mutual efforts we could change that trend, chiefly by exploring new fields of cooperation.

WEEKLY COMMENTS ON ROMANIAN ENERGY CRISIS

AU041030 MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian No 43, 27 October 85 p 6

[Unattributed article: "Romania -- Struggle for Energy -- Extraordinary Measures -- Series of Personnel Changes"]

[Text] Fourteen months ago -- in November of 1984 -- the Political Executive Committee (PEC) of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the government jointly adopted a decision which contained strict measures because of the energy shortage.

According to the decision, the energy consumption of the population was supposed to be reduced by 50 percent, restrictions were put on street lighting, and the energy consumption of workplaces not directly serving production was limited. The measures covered all aspects of life: the opening time of shops was changed, and the working time of certain factory units was modified. Public lighting in cities and television broadcasting time were reduced. (As a result of the drastic measures, the inhabitants of dwellings with district heating were cold because only a little heat reached their rooms through the central network. The harshness and length of the winter is well known, and it only increased Romania's energy problems. Half a million private cars did not receive fuel for 75 days.)

Failures

The mistakes and failures have already been discussed at several meetings, most recently in June at a joint plenary session of the National Council of Working People's Councils and the Supreme Council for Social and Economic Development. On that occasion Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, criticized current mistakes in the economic area, especially those in the energy sector. For instance, he pointed out that the Kelemen Mountain had been leveled in vain. ("We leveled the mountain just to get 3 or 4 percent of sulfur from the entire mountain. We have to understand that we should not use solutions that lead to unnecessary expenses.") He also spoke about the situation of coal-operated power plants, pointing out that "If the power plants operated only at 65-70 percent capacity, we would not have any kind of energy problem. We possess greater energy-producing capacity than we need, but the coal-operated power plants are, unfortunately, operating well below their capacity; and the energy production of hydro-electric power plants is also often hindered by temporary shortages. Therefore, we are forced to rely mainly on hydrocarbons in energy production."

Coal mining is one of the most important sectors in Romania. A separate program has been worked out for the extraction of mineral coal and coking coal. This program stipulates that mineral coal production must be increased to 21 million metric tons, and the net mineral coal production must be increased to 18 million metric tons. Several programs have also emerged for opening new surface extraction mines and for improving supplies to energy plants.

The situation has hardly changed for almost a year, and a new decision was made recently in Bucharest. The PEC of the RCP Central Committee held a meeting and discussed the energy situation and then decided on measures. Simultaneously with the communique, a presidential decree was published which contains further measures "in order to create strict order and discipline, as well as establish work supervision by the military." The communqiue openly mentions that an energy shortage must be expected this winter too, and precisely because of this adequate resolutions are needed. Among these is the appointment of a military commander to every energy-producing unit, who will maintain of order and discipline. In order to ensure production, military work supervision can alsc be implemented in the energy sector, especially in the production units.

Party Punishment

These measures primarily affect mines and power plants, and it is the task of the people working there to help production with all their efforts. Work discipline was also strengthened by forbidding the redirection and transfer to other working areas of manpower employed in the energy sector.

According to the communique, these measures were necessary in order to make sure that the country "is managing energy resources in an orderly way," and to increase production in coal mining.

It is common political practice in Romania to remove the persons responsible for mistakes and failures from their posts. Dismissals occurred this time, too. Because of "severe shortcomings, and unacceptable and inadequate activity," Deputy Premier Ioan Avram, who was responsible for the energy sector, was dismissed. Minister of Electric Power Nicolae Busui was also blamed for severe shortcomings, and he was removed from his post as head of the ministry. His place was taken by Ion Licu, who has lately been active as presidential counselor, and who was a member of Nicolae Ceausescu's entourage during his recent visit to China. Marin Stefanache, minister of mining, was dismissed by presidential decree and Ilie Verdet was appointed in his place. (Verdet has family connections with the president; in addition, he is a political personality who can be activated on every occasion and who formerly served as premier. A graduate of the Bucharest Academy of Economic Sciences Verdet worked in various functions in the party apparatus between 1948 and 1965, became a candidate member of the Central Committee in 1955, and served as a regular member from 1960. He has been a Grand National Assembly deputy since 1961. He was active as first deputy prime minister between 1967 and 1974, and he was premier for several years after 1979. At present the 60-year old politician, who started his career in Bacau County, is also a member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee. Verdet's current assignment indicates that he is trusted to overcome the current difficulties.)

The shortcomings in the energy sector also affected other branches of the economy. According to the communique published on the PEC meeting, the Ministry of Tourism has been severely criticized because its results "are not meeting expectations." Because of the severe failures, the minister of tourism and the deputy prime minister in charge of supervising the ministry received party punishment. Tourism is an important "industrial branch" of the Romanian economy; therefore, the effective improvement of the situation as early as 1986 is desired. Tourism also means hard currency and lack of it affects the country's dollar income balance. An example of the importance attributed to increasing dollar income is the fact that tourist propaganda is seeking the dollar market foremost.

Mining problems, the country's energy situation, and its improvement have occupied and will most probably continue to occupy a leading place on the agenda of all important meetings and forums. The development of raw minerals and energy bases is the primary task of the new 5-year plan. The main goal of geological research is to increase the reserves of mineral oil, natural gas, coal, fuel for nuclear electric energy centers, ferrous and nonferrous metal ores, and nonmetallic materials. Widespread utilization of production methods aimed at increasing productivity has been provided for the extracting industry. The Romanians want to extract more than two-thirds of the 84-89 million metric tons of lignite and brown coal at surface mines. The entire gross coal production is washed in order to further increase the amount of coke coal. The production of oil shale, primarily the Aninamine's output, is developing. In mineral oil production, increased drilling to great depths on the ocean's continental shelf is encouraged. In the framework of electric energy production, 21-22 billion kilowatt hours will be produced in nuclear electric energy centers, and almost 38 billion kilowatt hours of electric energy will be produced on the basis of oil shale.

The latest Romanian party congress decided not only on the goals of the 1986-1990 plan period but also looked toward the turn of the century in the form of a long-term program. According to the position of the leading organs, the construction of the coal and oil shale-operated power plants will be finished by 1990. The Romanians want to implement the program of nuclear electric power stations by 1995 (Romania is cooperating primarily with Canada in this phase of development), which will create the conditions for the utilization of a new generation of reactors. Romania's great plans also includes energy self-reliance by the nineties. Romanians are now working on the implementation of these daring plans at the time, when, despite an abudance of energy materials, there are chronic energy supply disturbances.

The Indications

Difficulties are present in the Romanian economy, and the recently promulgated eight-paragraph presidential decree on the introduction of a "state of emergency and military work regime" is a measure which the Romanian leadership hopes will ameliorate the situation. It is true that the long drought has also contributed to the deepening problems, but one can read in the press that the extraordinary situation emerged as a result of severe shortcomings. (According to SCINTEIA, this year's coal production is 1.5 million metric tons less than planned.) But such problems exist not only on the coal front but also in discovering mineral oil reserves. At present, Romania's own mineral oil production is 1.6 million metric tons, but this hardly covers the demand. It is necessary to import 10 million metric tons annually. As a result of the proliferation of problems, the PEC communique called on the population to economize even more than before in the use of electric energy because winter is approaching and its signs are not encouraging.

PARTY ORGAN COMMENTS ON CPSU DRAFT PLAN

AU051437 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Draft Organizational Statute of the CPSU Had Been Published -- a National Debate Is To Begin on the Document"]

[Text] The 2 November issue of the Soviet papers published the full text of the CPSU's draft organizational statute. The document was adopted by the CPSU Central Committee at its meeting on 15 October, and is now submitted for debate within the party and the country. Based on the abridged text published by TASS, we have selected some essential parts of the document.

The draft organizational statute concludes that, as a result of its class character and ideology, the CPSU is the party of the working class and has become the party of the entire nation.

The party exists for the people and serves the people. It is a higher form of socio-political organization, the core of the political system, and the leading and guiding force of Soviet society. The party determines the main trends of the country's development and the struggle to achieve the victory of communism, the document stresses.

The ideological and organizational unity, the unity of its ranks, and the high-level and conscious discipline of all Communists -- says the document -- are immutable laws in the life of the CPSU. Any manifestation of factionalism and clannishness is incompatible with Marxist-Leninist party-mindedness and party membership. The party will get rid of people who do not comply with the program, the party's organizational regulations, and who by means of their attitude discredit the Communists' reputation.

By actively continuing the development of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU is firmly struggling against revisionist and dogmatist manifestations foreign to revolutionary theories.

According to the document, the CPSU is a creative part of the international communist movement. It firmly stands by the tested Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism. It is the responsibility of the Soviet Communists to actively contribute to the strengthening of fraternal relations with the socialist countries, the proletarians of the world, and with the workers of the world.

The chapter dealing with the party's organizational structure and party democracy points out that a free and thorough discussion of party policy issues in every party organization or within the party as a whole is an indisputable right on the party member and an important principle of democracy within the party. The Communists' high level of creative activity, honest criticism, and self-criticism, and a conscious and firm party discipline can be guaranteed only by party democracy. The document points out that collective leadership is the most important principle of party guidance, a principle that is an important guarantee against arbitrary and subjective decisionmaking, and against the manifestations of personality cult and the violation of Leninist rules of party life. The collective nature of leadership, however, cannot exempt officeholders from personal responsibility.

The document determines the operational rules and tasks of various central, republican, and local party organs. The document stresses that the basic party organizations are playing a determining role in the party's life. The basic party organizations adequately ensure the increased role played by working collectives in the management of enterprises and institutions.

Applying criticism and self-criticism, the CPSU's basic party organizations are struggling against bureaucracy, narrow-mindedness, officious attitudes, and against violation of state, production, and work discipline. The basic organizations are preventing attempts to cheat the state, waste, and the scattering of material resources at all enterprises, kolkhozes, and institutions. The party organizations are responsible for educating the workers in the spirit of a high degree of responsibility, for firmly struggling against bureaucracy and red tape, and for signalling in due time the faults observed in the work of the institution or of certain workers, irrespective of their position.

The party organizations are active within the framework of the Soviet Constitution and do not substitute for council, trade union, cooperative, and other social organizations, and do not allow superimposition and parallelism between the functions of the party and those of other organs.

As framed at the October meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the proposed modifications will make possible an increase in the authority, weight, political and organizational role, and responsibility of the Communists in implementing the main guidelines and guiding principles of the party.

BRIEFS

SOVIET PARTY WORKERS VISIT -- Budapest, November 2 (MTI) -- A delegation of Soviet party workers, headed by Nikolay Irgunov, deputy head of the Party Organization Department of the CPSU CC, paid a visit to Hungary from October 29 to November 2 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The delegation met Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and held talks with Istvan Petrovszki, head of department, and Laszlo Domonkos, deputy head of department at the CC. The delegation studied HSWP experience in party-building and the education of young party members. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 2 Nov 85 LD]

JARUZELSKI ELECTED PRESIDENT AT 1ST SEJM SESSION

LD061908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Warsaw dispatch by Adam Celinski]

[Text] Good evening. The first session of the new Sejm convened by the Council of State was preceded by a speech by the senior speaker, Professor Bogdan Suchodolski. Next, according to tradition, three taps from the speaker's staff opened the session of the Sejm's ninth term of office. After the oath was read, the deputies, named in alphabetical order, took their solemn oaths.

Next, in a vote, the Sejm elected Roman Malinowski, the chairman of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] Supreme Committee, as the new speaker. Jadwiga Biedrzycka, Jerzy Ozdowski, Marek Wieczorek and Mieczyslaw Rakowski were elected deputy speakers of the ninth Sejm.

The Council of State was elected under item three of today's session. On behalf of the parliamentary PZPR, ZSL and Democratic Party [SD], and commissions, the candidates were presented by the Chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] National Council, Jan Dobraczynski. The Sejm elected General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski to the post of the chairman of the Council of State. Kazimierz Barcikowski, Zenon Komender, Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak and Tadeusz Szelachowski were elected deputy chairmen. Zygmunt Surowiec became the secretary of the Council of State and Adolf Ciborowski, (Elzbieta Gacek), Wladyslaw Jonkisz, Witold Lipski, Alfred Miodowicz, Kazimierz Morawski, Jerzy Nawrocki, Kazimierz Secomski, Piotr Stefanski, Wladyslaw Szymanski and Sylwester Zawadzki are its members.

In the next point of today's agenda, the Sejm passed a resolution on the resignation of the government. The candidate for the new chairman of the Council of Ministers was presented by the immediate-past premier, Wojciech Jaruzelski, who recommended Zbigniew Messner for the post. In a vote, the Sejm supported the candidate.

Under subsequent items of its session agenda, the ninth Sejm elected the Tribunal of State. I will add that [Sejm] deputies cannot be its members. The composition of the mandates and regulations, and extraordinary commissions, as well as 10 secretaries were also elected.

The next sitting of the Sejm will take place on 12 November this year.

And that's all in a report on the opening session of the ninth Sejm.

U.S. 'STARTLED' BY YURCHENKO STATEMENTS

LD062323 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Soviet diplomat Vitaliy Yurchenko has accused the U.S. special services of kidnapping him in Rome this August and thereafter imprisoning him on U.S. territory, attempting to get him to cooperate while under the influence of drugs. In a meeting that lasted almost an hour with U.S. officials at the State Department, Yurchenko confirmed beyond any doubt that he wants to return home and that he had been kidnapped by U.S. special services.

The U.S. representatives were forced to recognize that he has decided of his own free will to return to the USSR. U.S. authorities were startled by Yurchenko's statements at a press conference at the USSR Embassy in Washington, where he sought refuge after taking advantage of a lapse of attention on the part of his guards.

LACK OF 'BREAKTHROUGH' IN SHULTZ' MOSCOW TALKS

LD061954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Andrzej Zychowicz commentary]

[Text] A breakthrough was not achieved during U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' talks in Moscow. Fundamental differences remain, particularly in the sphere of arms control. That is why after the talks Shultz said that the approaching summit will be useful, but added that life will not come to an end in November.

What are the differences between the two sides? Let's begin with nuclear arsenals. President Reagan also wants a 50-percent reduction, so it would seem that he accepted the Soviet offer. But when two people say the same thing, it doesn't necessarily mean they think it. Soviet experts point out that the United States is proposing that rigid limits be fixed on the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles -- that is, the weapon which forms the basis of the Soviet Union's strategic potential. On the other hand, they leave out both bombers and submarine-borne missiles, the weapons which are the strong side of the American arsenal.

The second and most important difference of opinion concerns space weapons. The Soviet proposal links together the problems of the reduction of strategic weapons and a simultaneous ban on space weapons. Washington, however, wants to retain the "star wars" program at all costs and to curtail discussion on it. This is the chief obstacle on the path to possible agreement. The third problem is medium-range nuclear weapons. According to reports from NATO's Brussels headquarters, the American proposal envisages limiting the numbers of missiles [rakiet i pociskow] on both sides to 140, which is assessed there as an American concession because the Soviet Union would have superiority in the number of warheads. The Western side would have 108 Pershing-II missiles equipped with 1 warhead each and 32 cruise missiles with 4 warheads each: a total of 236 warheads. On the other hand, the 140 Soviet SS-20 missiles have 3 warheads each, totalling 420.

However, this is only an apparent concession. First, a possible treaty would envisage an equal number of warheads for both sides; thus, NATO could at any given moment bring their total to 420 as well. If the West were to agree at present to this difference, it is because it would otherwise require replacing more than half the Pershing missiles with cruise missiles; but Pershings are a much quicker and more dangerous weapon. Nor can it be ruled out that in the future a new generation of Pershings could be equipped with a greater number of warheads. Second, the American offer leaves out the 162 missiles which France and Great Britain possess; and both nuclear arsenals have a bearing on the balance of power in Europe. This proposal would therefore guarantee military superiority to the NATO states. In other words, these are old ideas reedited. How, then, could there have been a breakthrough at Shultz' talks in Moscow?

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM ON ECONOMIC REFORM RULES

AU041552 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Oct 85 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- On 28 October, the Government Presidium approved the final text of the legal instruments governing economic reform which had been approved in principle by the Council of Ministers at its 4 October session.

The new rules contain, among other things, detailed rules governing the financial policy of state enterprises, the system of income tax concessions, and the issue of securities held by state enterprises. Thus, the socioeconomic tasks and goals foreseen for 1986-90, including the need to improve financial discipline, have been taken into account.

One of the most important changes to enter into effect as of 1 January 1986 is the possibility for state enterprises to accumulate funds by selling shares to socialized economic units. This should facilitate the restructuring of the national economy. The income tax concessions are designed to encourage technological progress, boost exports, and limit the consumption of materials, fuels, and energy. In accordance with the postulates of enterprises, concessions due to exports will depend on the degree to which goods have to be processed; the greatest preference will be given for goods with a high degree of processing, and lower preference will be given for semi-finished goods. Enterprises which introduce new technological solutions will receive considerably greater advantages. Concessions will also be granted to specialized units of the socialized economy involved in the procurement and processing of by-products.

Next, the functioning of legal services for state organizational units was discussed. On the basis of the conclusions and postulates expressed by the relevant bodies of state administration and control, the Government Presidium instructed central and local bodies of state administration to make sure, with more firmness than shown so far, that legal advisers perform the tasks entrusted to them. This applies to giving more detailed and exhaustive legal advice, presenting up-to-date information about any changes taking place in the legal status of institutions, and reporting any deviations in the observance of the law, especially where people occupying an important function inside a given institution fail to discharge their duties. The bodies of state administrative and economic control were placed under an obligation to see to it that the working hours of legal advisers suit the needs of the institutions employing them.

Next, a solution was adopted which will improve the circulation of mineral fertilizers. The change here concerns the prices of these fertilizers, which will depend on their agricultural value and chemical properties. Discounts on the prices of mineral fertilizers sold after the sowing season will be reintroduced. The profit margin in trade with fertilizers will be raised; at the same time, these fertilizers will be placed into different categories depending on their prices, so that justified expenses of trade outlets are covered and the necessary profit earned. The financial losses stemming from this rise will be offset out of the budget.

The Government Presidium approved a draft change of the Council of Ministers resolution about Polish citizens taking up employment outside the country. This change takes into account the special position of artists and those persons on contract with foreign radio stations. It also provides rules governing the earnings of Polish citizens working for foreign employers in Poland and the employment outside the country of spouses of persons working for such an employer.

A decision was made concerning a more intensive development of the material and technical base of domestic trade and services. In connection with the need to curb the depreciation of this base, the network of trade outlets serving the needs of housing construction will be expanded; the production of packing machinery will be boosted; and trade outlets, catering establishments, and storerooms will be better supplied with cooling and freezing equipment.

POREBSKI ON POLITBURO ELECTION FINDINGS, GOALS

LD060602 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1705 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Politburo report delivered by Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and secretary of PZPR Central Committee, at 5 November session of 22d PZPR Central Committee plenum -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: On 13 October the inhabitants of towns and villages appointed their representatives to the highest body of state power, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. The elections were an important event in the lives of our people and state. A very significant role was played by the Polish United Workers' Party. At the 20th and 21st Central Committee plenums, every party member, organization, and party committee with specific tasks to be fulfilled in the election campaign was represented, especially within the field of appointing our party candidate-deputies, participating in preelection meetings and conferences, disseminating the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] electoral declaration, and actively participating at places of work and residence to win over the working people and the entire community for participation in the elections. At the present plenum, in assessing the course and results of the election, we wish to reply to the question: How did our party discharge these tasks?

By going to the ballot box, the decisive majority of Poles expressed their will to participate in deciding socialist Poland's destiny. In millions of individual decisions, the majority declared itself for lasting internal stabilization, displayed a sense of responsibility for the strength of our state, and confirmed its patriotism, wisdom, majority, maturity, and political consideration, as well as understanding for Poland's intricate social and economic situation. The course of the election campaign and the election results show that the plane of national accord is expanding and that the decisive majority of the people support this patriotic idea. The elections have shown that the Poles, in spite of differing beliefs and outlooks on life, are capable of being unanimous in matters that are fundamental for Poland. The elections showed conclusively that possibilities exist and that there is a need to expand the cooperation of various circles of society in continuing the process of socialist renewal and strengthening and modernizing the state and national economy.

The elections took place in an atmosphere of gravity. They were accompanied by an awareness of the political significance of that act for our country and each individual citizen. The election results make it possible to state that further progress along the road of sociopolitical normalization has taken place in Poland.

By its large-scale participation in the general elections the decisive majority of our society has declared itself for order, peace, and social order in our country. It gave a decisive rebuff to those forces against the interests of our nation, both external and internal, who want to exploit Polish affairs in their plots against the socialist state.

The call for a boycott of the elections has been rejected by a decisive majority of Poles. Over 20 million citizens of our socialist state came to the ballot boxes -- more than a million more than in the elections to national councils a year ago. In these elections the working class participated with dignity, and the Polish countryside voted in great numbers. The participation of the intelligentsia and the youth was great. With surprise and regret we noted that compared with all previous elections, including the last national council elections, voter participation by the Polish clergy decreased. This adds food for thought to the fact that the socialist Polish state is consistently striving to shape good relations and constructive cooperation with the leadership of the Catholic Church in Poland.

Not all citizens took part in the elections. The reasons for this are manifold. Some of them continue to be distrustful and unconvinced as far as our policy of reform and understanding is concerned. Some of them retain their indifference to the public affairs of the country. There are also those who are aggrieved because of the difficult standards of life. They are also displeased by the less than effective way of solving local issues. We believe, however, that with each passing day, there will grow within them an understanding of our intentions, that we shall translate our consistent actions into dialogue expressing appreciation for the correctness of the program and the policy implemented by the party and government. We shall try to win over these citizens and to secure their support. Among those citizens who do not take part in the voting there is also a numerically small group that maintains positions hostile to our socialist state. With them, agreement is not possible.

The Sejm elections took place in a complex international situation. Our state continues to be harried by economic restrictions on the part of the United States and certain NATO countries. During the elections' period our political adversaries increased hostile propaganda actions in an unparalleled manner. The Sejm election results proved, however, that the majority of Poles rejects the policy of restrictions and attempts to isolate Poland with the international arena; the majority supports the strengthening of Poland's position in the world, and backs the policy of peace and international cooperation on equal terms which is consistently implemented by the PZPR and the Polish Government. Poland is present in the world. She is rebuilding her rightful place in the international arena. This has been proven, among other things, by the September visit by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of our party's Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the United Nations.

We have the respect and appreciation of the fraternal countries of the socialist community. We are shown goodwill on the part of developing countries. An understanding of our affairs and our reasons is growing in many Western countries. We are counting on the course and the results of the elections to raise the prestige of our socialist country in Europe and the world.

Comrades! During the course of the election campaign a wide-ranging social discussion of economic and social matters and the political problems of our country was held. The discussion was very active. During preelection sessions and meetings many more citizens spoke their minds than during the course of the election campaign to the National Councils.

The foundation for this nationwide debate was formed by the texts of the PRON electoral declaration. They did not contain ultimate solutions, but proposals and directions for activity. The character of this declaration livened up the election campaign, aided the exchange of views and the introduction of dialogue, and elevated the standing of citizens' recommendations and postulates. At preelectoral gatherings and meetings, discussion was initiated just as often about local matters as about nationwide concerns, including those concerning the socioeconomic development of voivodships, towns, and parishes. Recognizing Central Committee 21st Plenum resolution activists, members of the PZPR, during preelection gatherings, extensively informed the electorate about the state of the realization of local programs and resolutions accepted during the recent electoral campaign to people's councils. Also presented and discussed at the electoral meetings were voivodship socioeconomic development programs for the coming 5-year period. Much attention was devoted in the preelection discussion as to which social mechanisms to shape and maintain in order to successfully resolve our national problems and to which political activities should be undertaken in order to conquer difficulties more quickly and to eliminate negative phenomena from our lives.

The campaign showed that society awaits consistent implementation of statutes and programs accepted by the previous Sejm, the further strengthening of the Sejm's control function, a strict bond of deputies with the electorate, and far-reaching information about their activities.

During gatherings and meetings, much attention was devoted to economic problems. The need for a consistent realization of economic reform and for the modernization of industry was stressed. The necessity for perfecting the wage system, and ensuring the strict association of wages with quantity and quality of work, was accentuated. The necessity for intensifying the battle against occurrences of inefficient management, for far-reaching exploitation of Polish technological thought, and for more effective counteraction against the depreciation of fixed assets was indicated. Also cropping up constantly during the discussion was the problem of multiplying the national income and not just its division. This direction of thought ought to be maintained throughout the staffs and managements of work institutions, both during the whole of the forthcoming 5-year period as well as in the more distant future. On the rural scene, the problem of the development of agriculture and the food economy was raised. Among other things, the need for the improvement of machine and agricultural equipment quality, and better supply in agriculture of spare parts, fertilizers, energy and water, was indicated. A universally raised subject was the matter of housing construction. The low productivity in many construction enterprises, the low quality of the apartments rendered by them, the excessive costs of building and waste on construction sites were criticized.

The insufficient scope of the renovation of old housing was pointed out. There was lively discussion both in towns and in the countryside of the problems of environmental protection. A critical attitude was taken as to the incorrect utilization of the means and possibilities which workplaces and institutions have at their disposal in this regard. The discussion showed concern for the material situation facing of old-age pensioners and annuitants, particularly from the so-called old portfolio. The complexity of the problem means that society places it on the priority level in our state's social policy.

A broad strand in the discussion was created by the problems of raising young people and the development of education. The vital need for the better shaping of patriotic and socialist attitudes in the young generation was pointed out. There were proposals that teaching and working conditions for teachers be improved. A more effective protection of young people against alcoholism and drug addiction was demanded. The openness and frankness of the preelection discussion; its critical but constructive character, must be stressed. In the campaign, there were practically no demagogic speeches or opinions full of political obscurity, as there had been until recently. The atmosphere at some meetings and gatherings was tense, but their climate was determined in the end by responsibility, a realistic approach to the issues, concern for full utilization of existing possibilities, and the desire to eliminate shortcomings that occur. An increasing understanding for the existing circumstances and the complexity of our country's development problems was evident.

The preelection campaign and the election results proved the acceptance of and support for the values and social goals contained in the PRON election declaration: support for measures consolidating the state, extending and improving the democratic methods of exerting authority, modernizing the economy, and creating better conditions for the life and development of citizens. They also illustrated society's will to observe the equality of all citizens in the eyes of the law, concern for the moral profile of the nation, and for the increasingly full implementation of the principles of social justice. The acceptance of and support for these goals is an important premise for the integration of all patriotic forces of our nation, a factor increasing the chance of realizing these goals.

The PRON election declaration is at present the common property of the whole of society: It retains its full validity in the postelection period. Its correct reception, and understanding of its content requires further inculcation in society of economic, political, legal and also historical knowledge. We must constantly return to this declaration, and then promulgate it in the party and in society. This is a field for broad initiatives by all PRON signatories, for social and trade union organizations, and for the mass media.

Esteemed comrades: The Sejm election campaign caused lively and wide public interest. In its first phase, prospective candidates for deputy were presented to society. There was a total of more than 2,200 public consultative meetings. Almost half a million people took part in them. In the second stage of the campaign there were meetings with candidate deputies, and also preelection meetings of citizens with representatives of the party authorities, of other parties, and state authorities at all levels. They were attended by more than 4.6 million citizens. In total, therefore, more than 5 million of our country's citizens took part in the meetings organized during the campaign. Public interest in the present campaign was considerably greater than in previous Sejm election campaigns. It was also greater than before the people's council elections last year.

This interest increased due to, among other things, the (?constitutional) importance of the elections and also the growing standing of the Sejm in society. Additional sources of increased interest were new regulations and procedures for the election campaign. The public was given broad possibilities for taking part in all stages of the campaign. The electors' views were given a high standing in the selection of candidates for deputy. Society took advantage of these possibilities. It was not indifferent or passive in this campaign. This is evidenced by the opinion polls, which also show that, during the campaign, public confidence in the institutions of our state and political life, including the Sejm, grew.

The Sejm elections were conducted according to the provisions of the new election regulations. The party was committed to compiling them by the ninth extraordinary congress, which stated in its resolution that they should promote the consolidation of the system principles of socialism and the democratization of sociopolitical life. The election regulations, approved after much public discussion and consultation, met these requirements. They created conditions for the election of deputies who would represent the public interest in the best and fullest way, having the cause [racja] of socialist Poland as the supreme index of their activity.

A series of new, hitherto unknown institutions democratizing the election process were introduced into the regulations. Above all, they have been significantly socialized. The new solutions in the electoral law have gained public acceptance. Some of them were also discussed during preelection meetings. Further proposals to improve them were submitted. Our party's Central Committee Politburo presents the PRON National Council with a suggestion to analyze the course of the electoral process and, on the basis of this, to present findings for the future.

For the first time, several hundred nationwide public organizations took an active part in appointing candidates and preparing and conducting the elections. They proposed more than 2,500 candidates, from which the electoral councils appointed nearly 1,700 prospective candidates. They were subjected to public assessment at civic consultative meetings. On the basis of views expressed at these meetings and suggestions from the organizations submitting the candidates, 820 persons were finally appointed who contested 410 mandates on 74 constituency lists and 50 persons on the national list. There were workers, peasants, intelligentsia, and craftsmen -- including representatives from self-management organizations -- academics, artists, activists of the women's movement, and veterans of labor and struggle on the electoral lists. Trade unionists and activists from youth organizations were represented in large numbers.

Among them there were members of the party and political parties, representatives of Catholic and Christian lay associations, followers of other religions and nonorganized nonparty members. There were people representing various circles and generations.

At the 20th Central Committee Plenum, in the rules for appointing candidate deputies on behalf of the PZPR, we defined the procedure and criteria for appointing party member candidate deputies. Links between various levels took part in appointing them. Each candidate had to obtain the support of his parent party organization, the acceptance of the party committees at respective levels, and the recommendation of the voivodship committees attained in a vote. This democratic, from-the-ranks procedure of appointing candidates has ensured that the party presented the electorate with persons of high political and social qualities, distinguished by exemplary attitudes in their work and personal life, sensitive to public issues and people's individual matters, and who have prestige in the community.

At the same time, it is worth stressing that many party deputy candidates received the support and recommendations of other social organizations -- among them the trade unions and youth organizations.

During the campaign, all the candidate deputies faced broad public scrutiny. Each one of them took part in at least a dozen or more meetings with voters, at work and at home. The voters had the opportunity of acquainting themselves with the candidates' outlook and beliefs on sociopolitical matters and they were able to directly relay their opinions, suggestions, and expectations to the candidates.

Comrades! In the preparation for and the execution of the elections, a leading role was played by PRON. It organized a social debate on the draft for a new electoral law. It took upon itself the burden of organizing citizens' consultative meetings and preelection sessions and meetings. It sent its representatives as trustees to all electoral commissions. It took an active part in winning over various circles to express their attitude to the changes taking place in Poland -- by taking part in the voting. Words of high esteem are owed to thousands of PRON activists involved in directly organizing the election campaign for their generous work, full of self-sacrifice and commitment. The best and the most deserved prize for this effort is the knowledge that the movement came out of this campaign visibly strengthened, that it has consolidated its position and its significance within society, that it fulfills, ever better, its responsibilities in the process of national agreement.

The election results have opened up new possibilities for broadening and strengthening national agreement between Poles.

They are met halfway by theses to be discussed about the state and the perspectives of PRON's development. In the discussion on this material special activity should be shown by the members of our party. The Executive Committee of the PRON National Council, in its statement after the elections, stated that this movement would act as spokesman for implementing suggestions and postulates put forward during the election campaign, so that they will become an important basis for the work of the Sejm in its ninth term. PRON has also declared the manifestation of initiative in keeping wide-ranging contacts between the deputies and society. Experience gained during the election campaign in organizing meetings between candidate deputies and various socioprofessional circles is worth making use of. Especially valuable will be the systematic visits of deputies to work places and their meetings with workers organized under the patronage of PRON. The party will actively support these initiatives. During the election campaign, party organizations and committees played a large part in disseminating and explaining the contents and the aims of the PRON electoral declaration, and the principles of the new electoral law.

Members of the party acting in people's councils and self-managements, and public organizations and associations carried out with a full sense of their responsibility the election tasks entrusted to them. Individual party organizations supported PRON links in the organization and conduct of civic consultative conferences and preelection meetings. Great activity was displayed by party committees in inspiring meetings with representatives of party, state, and economic authorities of various levels at work enterprises and in communities. Members of the basic party organizations whence candidate deputies originated actively supported them in the election campaign. Among thousands of party members, PRON activists discharged the responsible duties of trustees in electoral commissions. The party initiated the setting up of various groups of activists comprising councilors, self-management and trade union members, members of the party and political parties, youth, and women's and veterans' organizations for joint cultural, public and political ventures in towns and villages. Party and candidate members worked to create a sociopolitical atmosphere conducive to the universal participation of citizens in the elections. Our party, allied parties, and many public organizations and associations directed their members for work in the electoral commissions. It was thanks to them and thanks to the activeness of nonparty members that the entire campaign and the electoral act itself were conducted efficiently and in accordance with the regulations of the electoral law.

In the election campaign we made use of forms of direct work, such as political canvassing in work enterprises or activity in residential areas. The campaign also made it possible to take a close look at the distribution and activeness of our forces in particular environments. Many new comrades were tried out in various activities. The aktiv that emerged in the campaign is valuable capital for our party. We have to include it as quickly as possible in the rhythm of our daily activities.

The Politburo would like to declare that the tasks submitted to the party by the Central Committee at the 20th and 21st plenums were implemented correctly by party organizations and party committees.

We desire also to address words of appreciation and thanks to party committees, numerous activists, and party political workers for their great activity, involvement and efficient operation. All signatories of PRON, the ZSL and SD, the Association of Lay Catholics and Christians, the PAX Association, the Christian Social Association, and the Polish Catholic-Social Union, actively participated in the election campaign We gained new experience in the organization of various forms of cooperation with allied political parties. It is worth exploiting them, in the cooperation of party organizations and committees, with ZSL and SD cells, at all levels of activity. The trade unions actively worked in the election campaign.

The significant involvement in the process of organising preparations for the elections of the socialist unions of Polish youth, the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP], the Polish Scout Union [ZHP], the ZMW, and the Association of Polish Students [ZSP], should also be stressed. The cultural-educational initiatives undertaken by these organizations, the organized festivals, contests, civic deeds, and organized preelectoral meetings, made a significant section of young people more active, particularly pupils and workers. They were simply a factor encouraging participation in the Sejm elections. It must be noted with anxiety, however, that in fact not all young people took part in them. This particularly concerns certain groups of students. This points to the total immediacy of our tasks, outlined by the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

We desire to express respect and appreciation to all activists and members of social organizations, and [words indistinct] associations, regional cultural and educational organizations comprising a dozen or so million citizens.

They played an active part in the election campaign; they organized many events and activities, activating our society in a significant way, bringing it closer to the principles and processes connected with the functioning of our people's state. Their social work and involvement contributed significantly to the favorable course of the Sejm elections.

Thanks are also due to the local organs of the state authorities, the organs of the security apparatus and public order bodies, as well as to the work enterprises who made sure that conditions were provided for the correct conduct of the elections. The conduct of the elections, meetings and gatherings, was extensively reported by the press, radio and television. It is good that they contributed to popularizing the principles of the electoral law, the contents of PRON's electoral declaration and presented, in what can be considered as an efficient manner, the profiles of the candidates for deputies to the society at large. This good work was also served by competitions and festivities, often connected with leisure and cultural activities. These were new forms of electoral propaganda, which are worth perfecting and continuing in the future. It is also worth mentioning the program presented by radio and television, which increased the knowledge of the community as regards our parliamentary systems and principles of elections in Poland and their history. This had a significant role in stimulating society's interest in the electoral campaign and in shaping its moods and opinions. The Politburo expresses its thanks to all the journalists and editorial teams that were engaged in the preparations and efficient conduct of the elections. [sentence as heard] The propaganda experience gained in the current electoral campaign should be extensively applied in the current publicity activity and in particular in the campaign before the 10th Congress.

Esteemed comrades, society has elected a new Sejm. As has already been said, in it there are representatives of the fundamental social classes and strata who represent nearly all the professional milieux. The number of workers employed in key branches of the national economy has increased in the Sejm. Farmers have numerous representatives there. There are also representatives of science and education, culture and arts, the health service, journalistic and law circles, engineers and economists. The main social and cultural organizations are well represented, and there is a strong representation of the class [klasowy] workers' trade unions. There are many more young people among the deputies too. We all count on their enthusiasm, energy and ideas, and on the support for their activity by the socialist youth unions. A number of non-party deputies has also increased in the new Sejm. Among them, there are representatives of lay Catholics and Christians and other denominations. Most of the newly elected are deputies who have received this lofty mandate from society for the very first time.

Esteemed comrades, during the electoral campaign nearly 40,000 suggestions and postulates were submitted. They concern matters relating to the whole country, as well as problems concerning local communities and specific areas. They must all be attentively examined. Not one of the constructive proposals may be passed over. The successful course of the elections does not dim our sharp perception of these problems. On the contrary. Precisely because of this election campaign we see more, and we see more clearly. Many of the submitted proposals do not need to be solved until the Sejm convenes. Nor do they need to be solved centrally. This, more than anything else, concerns those matters that are the result of shortcomings in the work of local organs of state administration, institutions in the service of citizens, or the managements of specific enterprises. It is the duty of party committees and organizations to ensure that matters which can be solved should be immediately placed in the sphere of implementation. We are obliged to do this by the signs of trust shown by millions of citizens who took an active part in preelection sessions and meetings and who came to vote.

Citizens expect the party, the people's authorities, to solve all difficult problems. We must show here a great resoluteness and great consistency.

The party will see it it that the achievements of the campaign are fully utilized. The parliamentary PZPR should take special care that the proposals and postulates made to the central authorities are put to good account; it must be their decisive spokesman in the Sejm and in its commissions. It is also important that the voters should be informed, quickly and everywhere, as to which specific actions have been undertaken in response to their proposals and postulates.

At the previous plenary session the Central Committee, in its resolution, deemed it desirable and necessary to set up a socioeconomic council in the Sejm of the current term of office. The present parliamentaary PZPR, in implementing the resolution of the 21st Central Committee Plenum snould ensure that there will be workers and peasants in the composition of this council, representation of the trade unions, of youth and women's organizations, and self-government activists.

The Politburo also proposes to set up in our parliamentary party a group of deputies from trade unions and a group of young deputies. This proposal will meet half-way the expectation of trade unionists and members of youth organizations. It would also be an expression of our aim to strengthen the position of trade unions and to create conditions for the best possible implementation of the aspirations and ambitions of the young generation.

More than once preelection discussion demonstrated weaknesses in the operation of some links of socialist democracy and the state and economic administration. These signals must be given great attention. This requires party committees and party councillors' groups to undertake specific work striving to ensure that the councils become real masters of their localities and that shortcomings in the operation of state bodies and institutions are eliminated.

Esteemed comrades, great activization by party committees and organizations is also one of the campaign's achievements. This campaign has shown that there are still many reserves within our party. This concerns, above all, proper work organization and the utilization of the entire party aktiv. Also, as experience shows, more attention should be devoted to party members' work at their place of residence, by among other means, establishing party activity groups there.

In the Sejm election campaign we presented the party members with individual or collective party tasks. We shall probably adopt a similar work procedure during preparations for the 10th Party Congress. In view of this, it is necessary at the nearest basic party organizations' meetings for party members to account for the tasks put before them in the Sejm election campaign.

Comrades, we have a duty to use the rich and multifarious achievements of the latest campaign fully and creatively and to develop it in the preparatory work for and the programmatic documents of the 10th Congress. That way we shall create a program which grows from public aspirations and will thereby gain the broad support of the community and the involvement of that community in its implementation.

PZPR POLITBURO VIEWS ECONOMY, ENERGY CONCERNS

AU041534 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Oct 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 29 October, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo discussed the country's socioeconomic situation.

It was pointed out that apart from the severe winter, various kinds of discrepancies in the functioning of some enterprises are affecting production. These include a lack of cooperation between enterprises, improper work organization, and unsatisfactory progress in rationalizing employment.

It was stated that many enterprises do not make correct use of the economic reform rules and regulations in force.

The effect of this is unfavorable economic relations in some cases. In industry and other sectors of the national economy, the relation of wages to increases in production and productivity is worse than expected.

It is necessary in particular to step up activity designed to improve those results that fall short of expectations, especially concerning the raw materials industry and exports.

It was estimated that the degree to which this year's tasks have been performed is allowing for realization of the basic goals of the 3-year plan. The planned level of national income, both the produced national income and the national income available for distribution, will be exceeded, as well as industrial and agricultural output. The results of the present 3-year period create a solid foundation for the commencement of the tasks of the next 5-year period.

However, during work on the 5-year plan it is essential to create stronger incentives for efficiency, such as making wage rises closely dependent on growth in production and productivity.

It was stated that the economy contains many negative phenomena which affect work quality, increase production costs, and complicate the system of cooperation. These phenomena must be exposed and eliminated. Broad discussion is required for this purpose. It is essential to step up party educational activity in order to make it easier to perform economic tasks well and encourage social energy in solving problems with production.

The Politburo drew attention to the role and responsibility of leadership cadres and party members, especially those inside factory party committees, in applying the solutions of the economic reform in order to improve work effectiveness.

The Politburo examined the fuel and energy economy's state of preparedness for the 1985-86 peak period. It was stated that the extraction of coking coal is proceeding according to plan, and that of brown coal is exceeding the planned level. The refurbishing campaign in the electricity industry has been successful. Energy supplies will satisfy the essential demands of the population and industry. Power stations have enough coal reserves. However, reserves in remaining branches of industry are lower than they were last year.

The Politburo stressed that because more fuels were consumed in the first quarter of this year than planned, there is a strain on coal supplies. The government's decision to direct more coal onto the market at the cost of diminished coal exports and of lower coal supplies for industrial purposes should ease any shortages in the final quarter and guarantee essential supplies in the first quarter of next year.

The Politburo asks economic units, party organizations and cells, and party members and socioeconomic aktivs to broadly encourage economic use of energy resources.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the course and results of the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Sofia on 22 and 23 October.

It expressed support for the conference's decisions and approved of the activity of the Polish delegation, which was headed by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

The Politburo requested the consistent implementation of the decisions of the conference.

The Politburo approved the materials for the 22nd Central Committee Plenum which will take place on 5 November and will assess the PPR Sejm election.

WALESA QUESTIONED BY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

LD061956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] As has been already reported, in accordance with submissions by electoral commission members from several voivodships, the Voivodship Prosecutor's Office in Gdansk is conducting an inquiry into the case of defamation by Lech Walesa. It is charged that on 13 and 14 October this year he passed to foreign correspondents and disseminated in the country false information regarding the election turnout, thereby disputing the results of work of the electoral commissions and imputing that their members dishonestly discharged the duties they were charged with.

Today the prosecutor charged Lech Walesa with having committed the offense of defamation and questioned him as a suspect. A defense counsel took part in these proceedings. During the questioning, Lech Walesa took advantage of a recess granted to him for the purpose of communicating with his defense counsel in private, and illicitly left the prosecutor's office building. Only then did his defense counsel produce a doctor's certificate issued the previous day. In light of the doctor's opinion, further proceedings were abandoned. They will be resumed as soon as possible.

NEARLY 15,000 ATTEND STUDENT'S FUNERAL

AU062128 Paris AFP in English 2125 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 6 (AFP) -- Nearly 15,000 today attended the funeral in Olsztyn of Marcin Antonowicz, a student questioned by police last month and who died Saturday after 14 days in a coma, independent sources in the northern city said. Marcin Antonowicz, a 19-year-old student at Gdansk University, was buried in the municipal graveyard after a funeral service led by Msgr. Julian Wojtkowski, Olsztyn's auxiliary bishop. The atmosphere in the city of 150,000 people was tense in the face of a large police deployment, the sources said. A militant of the banned trade union Solidarity read out a message from Solidarity chief Lech Walesa denouncing what he called "police harrassment and repression" in Poland. After the funeral, the crowd dispersed peacefully.

Marcin Antonowicz had been picked up by police October 19 after an identity check. Soon afterwards, he was hospitalized with serious head fractures. His family alleged that he was severely beaten up but police maintained that he fell from a moving police van.

URBAN INTERVIEW ON DETAINEES, ELECTION PROTESTS

AU061257 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Nov 85 pp 4-5

[Excerpts] Kevin Ruane, BBC: Could you tell us some more about the arrest of Sewereyn Jaworski last week and about the reports based on church sources that three students of the Catholic Theological Academy have been detained?

Jerzy Urban: Sewwryn Jaworski was arrested because he tried to create social unrest before the Sejm elections and participated in actions to this end. His arrest is temporary. I know nothing about the three students.

Joerg Bremer, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMINE ZEITUNG: Writer Lotar H. was detained in Wroclaw on 7 October. Could you say something about this case? However, what is more important is that his wife disclosed in a telephone conversation that he has a serious eye disease and that it is impossible to import a drug against this disease. Could you say anything connected with this? Perhaps there have been new developments over the past few days.

Another thing: Last week some writers were detained in Poznan, where they had gone for a housewarming party at the invitation of Jerzy K. Nevertheless, a few minutes after their arrival scores of militiamen entered the apartment and detained the writers. It is possible that they were released later on, but I would like to know why the militia intervened in this way.

Urban: Lotar H. was arrested in Wroclaw on 7 October because he was supposed to have taken action to disturb public peace through circulating illegal publications. He was charged under Article 282A, paragraph 1, and Article 45 of the press law. The prosecutor has asked the medical commission of the Wroclaw penitentiary to examine Lotar H. to find out about the eye disease about which he has complained. Action will be taken when the diagnosis is complete. He has been hospitalized, of course.

The writers in question were interrogated in Poznan. These interrogations were not prompted by the wish to counter a social gathering. These writers had been cautioned before they went to Poznan to engage in illegal acitvities.

In your country, the FRG, certain categories of political offenses are also subject to punishment. These categories include actions such as preparing treasonable undertakings against the state; producing propaganda materials for banned organizations; publicly displaying the insignia of banned organizations; publicly slandering the president of the state or national emblems and flags; publicly slandering constitutional bodies; and circulating subversive literature designed to disturb public peace, resulting in hatred against sections of society, violence, and the insulting and slandering of others.

Robin Knight, U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT: Can you confirm or deny that Poland intends to establish diplomatic relations with Israel in the near future?

Urban: I am able to deny that. I explained this issue at length at one of my previous press conferences.

J. Bremer: It has been reported from Washington that Poland will be able to join the IMF in the next few weeks. Any comment?

Urban: All I have to say is that we have not been informed of anything of the kind.

Christopher Bobinski, THE FINANCIAL TIMES: When will the appeal in the case of Michnik, Lis, and Frasyniuk take place? Is there anything new in the case of the planned setting up of a metallurgy and steel combine?

Urban: As for the first question, no date has been fixed, and as for a combine of metallurgy and steel, no decisions have been made as yet.

Donald Forbes, REUTER: Dr Slalomir Bugajski has stated that on the day of the Sejm elections he was detained in Katowice for no reason at all and then was beaten up at a militia station. He complained about this to the Katowice prosecutor and the militia. I have been told that he also informed you. Could you tell us anything about investigations into this case?

Urban: S. Bugajski was cautioned during a talk lasting 3 hours. Following this talk, he did not make any protests or complaints. I am unable to comment on your insinuations because of this. The charges against the militia are improbable and have not been made.

Maria Goc, Radio Polonia: Have there been any protests against the way the Sejm elections were carried out?

Urban: So far there have been 11 such protests. In line with Article 102 of the Sejm election law, protests can be made against the election of a deputy or against the validity of elections because of violations of the election law relating to lists of candidates, voting procedures, election results, and to cases in which transgressions against elections could crucially affect the results.

An initial evaluation of the protests in question indicates that two of them relate to the voting itself, one to the way in which the national list of candidates was drawn up, one against the registration of voters, and seven against the election of certain persons. Unlike the case with regard to the people's councils elections, the Supreme Court will not issue any verdict or present its views to the new Sejm, which will make decisions on this issue. We expect that the protests will be examined by the court in November.

Michael Kaufman, NEW YORK TIMES: Could you tell us whether any representative of the government or the Armed Forces was present at the funeral of General Boruta Spiechowicz?

Urban: I do not know. We will let you know.

D. Forbes: The wife of Leszek Moczulski, an activist of the confederation for an independent Poland, says that her husband's health has deteriorated and that he has lost weight. Have the authorities undertaken anything in this connection?

Urban: Yes, they have. Mr. Moczulski's health is being examined at the request of his lawyers.

C. Bobinski: Commenting yesterday on a filmed report by Polish television on the demonstration in New York against General Jaruzelski, Major Gornicki led us to understand that Jacek Kalabinski [former Polish radio employee] participated in that demonstration. However, the filmed report made it clear that J. Kalabinski did not demonstrate, but was on official duty at that spot and was briefing a Polish television representative. It seems that Major Gornicki did not see what was really happening.

Urban: I think that Major Gornicki's observations are more reliable than my views because he was there and I was not.

It is difficult to assess Mr. Kalabinski's role on the strength of what we saw on television. I thought that he was in possession of a reporter's recorder, but, on the other hand, my impression was that he acted as if he managed the street events.

I would like to recall the view expressed by television yesterday that the demonstration in question was numerically very small. This could be seen. I remember that 2 or 3 months before General Jarzueslki's arrival in New York various Polonia organizations continued to call for a massive presence of Polish Americans in New York and to announce that hundreds of thousands of persons would answer this call and so on. The little demonstration shown by television yesterday was actually large as compared to the demonstrations organized on the day of the Sejm elections in front of Polish diplomatic and consular missions in the various countries in which votes could be cast. These missions have told us that there were 2, 3, 5, and 12 demonstrators in front of them respectively. This means that in every place we were able to count every demonstrator.

K. Ruane: Could you tell us on what legal premises cautionary talks are held by the militia with various persons? Is it possible that anyone could be asked for such a talk?

Urban: The general rules relating to the performance of the militia and the prosecutor's office constitute the legal premises in question. These rules state that crime prevention is one of the tasks of those two bodies. Cautionary talks are held on the strength of these powers to prevent violations of the law.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH ROMANIA 'SATISFYING' -- Warsaw, Oct. 29: Romania has been holding the 5th position on the list of Polish trading partners. Shortly, the sides will agree on the two countries' economic ventures to be carried out in the 1986-1990 period. It is estimated that during this time, bilateral mean annual trade turnover will reach some 1 billion rubles on each side. The results of the last period were particularly satisfying. Poland and Romania recorded a very quick, the highest ever, growth of trade exchange. For example, in the years 1981-1984 the trade rose by nearly 70 per cent, and this year will exceed the 1984 figures by 18 per cent. Thus, bilateral trade in 1984 totaled 664 million rubles and 224 million dollars. Polish export to Romania covers mainly machine tools, electric motors, electrotechnical goods, steelmill equipment, electrotechnical equipment, machines and equipment for mining and highway engineering, as well as ship outfits. Poland also sells power raw materials and sulphur. Following Romania's specialization, Poland imports oil drilling equipment, computer hardware, railway engines and cars, cross-country vehicles, and chemical industry products. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 29 Oct 85 LD]

MINERS UNION RESHUFFLED -- The voivodship court in Warsaw has issued a decision establishing the United Federation of Miners' Trade Unions with its seat in Katowice. At the same time, three out of five vocational federations operating in the mining industry, were struck from the register. The United Federation will have a membership of more than 500,000 union members. According to Stefan Koziacy, deputy chairman of the OPZZ [National Trade Union Accord] and head of one of the dissolved federations, fragmentation of the union movement would not have worked in the long run. Fragmented trade unions constituted a weak partner for the administration. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 6 Nov 85 LD]

PLANINC TALKS WITH CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU; DEPARTS

Conclusion of Dascalescu Talks

AU061621 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1609 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/11/1985 -- Official talks between Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, concluded in Bucharest, on November 6.

Constantin Dascalescu and Milka Planinc underlined the two governments' joint resolve on the further work to carry through the decisions and understandings reached during meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and party and state leaders of Yugoslavia to expand economic, technicoscientific cooperation, to increase goods exchanges and develop collaboration in other domains of mutual interest.

At the end of the talks, the two prime ministers underscored the fruitful, character of the visit, of the views exchanged, expressing the belief that these would contribute to the amplification and strengthening of the manysided collaboration and of the Romanian-Yugoslav traditional friendship.

In the presence of the two heads of government, Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, chairman for Romania of the joint government commission on economic collaboration, and Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council, secretary for foreign trade, chairman for Yugoslavia of the joint commission, signed an accord between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on exchanges of goods and services over 1986-1990.

A communique on the official friendship visit paid by Milka Planinc to Romania was adopted.

Meeting With Ceausescu, Dascalescu

AU061840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1646 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/11/1985 -- Wednesday, November 6, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Mme Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that paid an official visit of friendship to Romania.

Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu participated in the call.

Premier Milka Planinc conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm friendly salute on behalf of Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Collective Presidency of the SFRY, and of Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the presidium of the CC of the LCY.

The head of the RCP and Romanian state thanked and asked that the Yugoslav leaders be conveyed his warm salute and best wishes.

During the interview, that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the sides pointed out that the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia witness a positive evolution on multiple planes, in the spirit of the documents and understandings concluded at summit level.

The sides expressed the wish to work further to develop the bilateral collaboration in the political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural, and other planes of joint interest. They pointed out that the economic potential of the two neighboring friendly countries offered far greater opportunities for an amplification of the Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration, in the area of specialization in production included, for a diversification of the trade starting from long-term agreements that should give scope and stability to the Romanian-Yugoslav relations. [sentence as received]

The sides expressed the belief that the continuous development of the relations of friendship between Romania and Yugoslavia served the interests of the two peoples, of the two countries' progress and prosperity, of the general cause of peace, collaboration and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

During the interview the sides also approached certain problems related to the evolution of the world situation, bringing to the fore the importance of intensifying the collaboration among all the countries for a policy of peace, security and wide international collaboration.

Special attention was paid to the problems in the European Continent, stress falling on the need to do everything to halt the arms race, to pass on to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, to remove the danger of a nuclear war.

The sides also brought to the fore the importance of strengthening the solidarity and collaboration among the developing countries, of eliminating the gaps between the rich and the poor countries, of building a new world economic order.

Dascalescu, Oprea Farewell

AU061551 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1550 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/11/1985 -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that paid an official visit of friendship to Romania, left Bucharest Wednesday night [6 November].

On leaving the Otopeni Airport Milka Planinc and the other Yugoslav guests were saluted by Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu. Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea and other members of the Romanian government were present.

ANDREI VISITS GREECE, MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Messages Exchanged

AU062001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Athens, AGERPRES 6/11/1985 -- On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, a message of friendship and best wishes were conveyed to Khristos Sartzetakis, president of the Hellenic Republic.

Thanking President Khristos Sartzetakis asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed his feelings of esteem and high valuation and cordial wishes of good health, happiness and new successes.

The exchange of messages took place when the president of the Hellenic Republic received Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, who is paying a visit to Greece as special envoy of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou received, on Wednesday evening [6 November], Stefan Andrei, foreign minister, special envoy of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the occasion, a warm friendly salute was conveyed from President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Hellenic prime minister thanked cordially and asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed his feelings of lofty friendship and special consideration as well as best wishes of further success in leading the Romanian people and state in his international activity.

During the interview, the foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania set forth President Nicolae Ceausescu's stances on the further development of the Romanian-Hellenic relations on multiple planes and on current international issues.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou voiced his resolve and that of the Hellenic Government to further work to reach top-level accords, to develop bilateral relations and international cooperation between the two states, in the interests of the Romanian and Hellenic peoples, of the cause of peace, collaboration and security in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

Interviews Held With Officials

AU062005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Athens (AGERPRES) 6/11/1985 -- While in the Greek capital, Stefan Andrei had interviews with Vice-Premier Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, the ministers of trade, industry, energy and technology, transports and telecommunications as well as with the first undersecretary of state of the Ministry of National Economy.

During the interview the sides analysed the ways to make more dynamic and ample the political, economic, technical and scientific relations between Romania and Greece.

Wednesday night [6 November] Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, met the president of the New Democracy Party, Konstandinos Mitsotakis, who addressed Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, his feelings of high respect, the best wishes and expressed the resolve of the new democracy to contribute to the development of the Romanian-Hellenic relations.

ASCALESCU SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO ALGERIA

AU041622 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] On the anniversary of the Algerian revolution, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, sent a cable to Abdelhamid Brahimi, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front and prime minister of the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, in which greetings and best wishes for health and personal happiness as well as for new successes in activity were extended. In the cable, belief that the two governments will further act to expand and deepen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and people is expressed.

U.S., USSR NEED 'TO MEET HALFWAY' IN GENEVA

LD061915 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Commentary by Milika Sundic]

[Text] The initial assessment is that Shultz' just concluded visit to Moscow, held on the eve of the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting, was more successful than had been expected. A comment by Milika Sundic:

According to the TASS news agency, the talks which U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had with Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and his Soviet opposite number, Eduard Shevardnadze, were held in an open and businesslike atmosphere. This leads to the conclusion that the preparations for the forthcoming Gorbachev-Reagan summit in Geneva on 19-20 November have, to all intends and purposes, been completed, and that both sides hope that some improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations can be expected from the summit.

The talks in Moscow were lengthy and in-depth, and were not restricted only to the problem of reducing and limiting strategic nuclear arms, but to all other questions of mutual interest. This can be inferred from the TASS report which says that the issues pertaining to the two countries' relations and the world situation were discussed in a principled manner, and from George Shultz' statement during his news conference in which he expressed the conviction that the area of disagreements and differences between Moscow and Washington had been narrowed.

With negligible hope that a reduction in tension can occur in the two superpowers' relations in the wake of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, the Soviet side attaches the greatest importance to the disarmament problem. A plan by Mikhail Gorbachev exists on this; it envisages a 50-percent reduction in strategic weapons and a ban on the use of space for military purposes.

The U.S. President needed a great deal of time to respond to Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals. His reply evidently did not satisfy Moscow, for the simple reason that Reagan continues to stick to his well-known stance that the United States must continue researching into space, but admittedly with the promise that the results of this research will be placed at the USSR's disposal.

Apart from that, the first part of Reagan's plan, that is to say the one referring to the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, has quite a lot of points in common with Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal. The U.S. President is suggesting a reduction in strategic ballistic missiles to 5,000 nuclear warheads each and the elimination of medium-range missiles -- the Soviet SS-20's and the U.S. Pershing-II's and land-based cruise missiles. However, Moscow sees many flaws in even this part of Reagan's plan, the plan which refers to medium-range missiles. This is because the plan does not cover the elimination of British and French missiles upon which the USSR looks as being an integral part of the NATO missile arsenal in Europe.

Be that as it may, and big as the differences between the two superpowers' stands are, and they are in many respects insurmountable, one gains the impression that Shultz' visit to Moscow and also the talks which Shevardnadze recently had with President Reagan, have helped narrow the gap between Moscow and Washington. It seems that both sides have become aware of the fact that they must do something at the Geneva summit because, should the opposite happen, the consequences of a set-back could escape the controlled [words indistinct].

The two countries' allies, member countries of the Atlantic and Warsaw Pacts, support the success of the Gorbachev-Reagan dialogue, and this, too, may play a positive role. The efforts of nonaligned countries, and of China as well, that the two superpowers should desist from the arms race [words indistinct] their disagreements reduced to the lowest possible level are of special significance.

Naturally, regardless of whoever is working for it, the success of the Geneva summit will depend most on the sincerity and goodwill of the United States and of the USSR to meet halfway.

SHULTZ MOSCOW VISIT CLARIFIES GENEVA AGENDA

LD070920 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0133 GMT 7 Nov 85

]Text] Moscow, Nov 7 (TANJUG) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's visit to Moscow has yielded the results it was expected to yield. According to analysts of Soviet-American relations here, the road to the Gorbachev-Reagan summit in Geneva is now open and both sides have a clear picture of what can be expected of it.

What remains to be done, however, is to see whether the U.S. secretary's visit has marked any progress in Soviet-American relations ahead of the summit.

The impression is that the two sides have agreed in principle on the summit's agenda. The first item would deal with the problems of disarmament whereas regional problems, i.e. the international situation and the hotbeds of crisis, would make up the second item. The Americans appear to insist on equal attention being paid to all these issues while the Soviets give priority to the problem of security. Human rights would be discussed under the third item and Soviet-American relations under the fourth.

The Soviet Union would like the summit to focus on the problems of reducing nuclear arsenals on earth and preventing their spreading to space. But Shultz's visit does not appear to have encouraged such Soviet expectations.

On the other hand, the Americans could look upon the visit as a positive step so far as their notion of what the summit is to be about is concerned. Furthermore, American sources have hinted that the meeting will be of great importance for the future of American-Soviet relations precisely because of its role in helping to re-establish top-level contacts between the two superpowers.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES PARTY STATUTES

AU051906 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium has discussed the proposed ideopolitical bases for amendments to the party statute which were prepared by the Central Committee Commission for Organizational and Statutory Questions and which the Central Committee will discuss on 18 November.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium assessed that the amendments should express and ensure further organizational, ideopolitical, and action strengthening of the LC. The Presidium will inform the Central Committee about the proposed ideopolitical bases for amendments to the statute.

The Presidium was informed about preparations for the observation of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Djuro Djakovic, a prominent revolutionary, and assessed that this anniversary which is to be observed next year should have an all-Yugoslav importance.

VLAJKOVIC BRIEFS PRESIDENCY SESSION ON UN VISIT

LD070012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today which was presided over by President Radovan Vlajkovic. President Vlajkovic informed the SFRY Presidency about his participation in the formal part of the UN General Assembly session devoted to 40th anniversary of the world organization's foundation.

In a favorable atmosphere and constructive spirit which characterized the formal part of the session, the United Nation's historical contribution was reaffirmed, the Presidency stressed, and political support was extended to this world organization as an indispensable instrument of peaceful international cooperation.

The Presidency judged as significant the fact that at this jubilee session, which was attended by a great number of heads of state and government, a strong desire was manifested to resolve international tension, return to the policy of detente, end the arms race, solve numerous acute international problems encumbering the world today, and improve cooperation and understanding among peoples.

Great importance has also been attached to the fact that the session devoted particular attention to international economic relations and that, on that occasion, profound conviction was expressed to the effect that international economic issues and the issue of debts, in particular, were great political and financial problems burdening overall international cooperation and relations.

It was stressed at the session of the SFRY Presidency that during the formal observance of the UN 40th anniversary, the principles, goals, and orientations of nonaligned countries were also expressed and their interest in and efforts related to the global issues of safeguarding peace, disarmament, and development reiterated.

The SFRY Presidency agreed that Yugoslavia's overall activity within the UN organization has consistently manifested the country's constructive and active approach and its readiness to make, on the basis of the principle of nonalignment, full contribution to the efforts to resolve many international political and economic problems and to the strengthening of the UN's role.

It was also agreed that President Vlajkovic's numerous meetings and talks with prominent statesmen as heads of delegations of many countries, represented continuation in the process of developing bilateral relations and cooperation.

The Presidency also discussed and endorsed the information concerning the visit which Ramaswamy Venkataraman, vice president of the Republic of India, will shortly pay to Yugoslavia.

The Presidency also considered some topical questions concerning the work of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, as well as other issues the Presidency's constitutional purview.

FUNDING PROPOSALS FOR ARMY, FEDERATION DEBATED

LD021029 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG) -- The criteria for providing, coordinating, and finally calculating the funds for the Yugoslav People's Army in the federal budget were coordinated today in the Committee for Finance of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces after Slovenia and Serbia decided to withdraw their objections. In the future, the funds for the Yugoslav People's Army will be determined on the basis of the projected national income and will be increased or reduced in a given year only if the new national income estimates differ from the previous one by 5 percent. There will also be a final assessment of the funds for the Yugoslav People's Army on the basis of the realized national income; these funds will be provided by the budget for the coming year.

During the session, delegates also allocated time to coordinate the changes and amendments to law on the financing of the federation. They failed to reach agreement on the positions on the additional funds for the underdeveloped. The delegations of the underdeveloped republics and Kosovo adhered to their previous standpoint while Negre Novakovski (Macedonia) reiterated the demand that all the beneficiaries of the budget be accorded equal treatment that is that the additional funds be determined on the basis of the realized social product. [gross domestic product]

Federal Secretary for Finance Vlado Klemencic informed the delegates that the Federal Executive Council will propose two more changes in the law on the financing of the federation. This law, Klemencic said, should provide the basis for stimulating exports even further, since the new foreign exchange law envisages the abolishing of the committee for foreign economic relations. The law should also envisage the introduction of three sub-divisions [podbilansa] in the federal budget: for the Yugoslav People's Army; for other beneficiaries of the budget; for export incentives and for material reserves. This would enable us to pursue separate policies as regards budgetary funds. Delegates called upon the Federal Executive Council to submit the proposals as soon as possible since, because of their significance, the republican and provincial assemblies should voice their opinion as well.

PLANINC RETURNS TO BELGRADE FROM BUCHAREST

LD061757 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc has returned from an official and friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. This visit represents a further contribution to the promotion of comprehensive, friendly Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation. Milka Planinc and members of the accompanying delegation were welcomed at Belgrade Airport by Mijat Sukovic, Federal Executive Council vice president, Zoran Miskovic, Federal Executive Council General Secretariat secretary general, and Marko Kosin, under secretary at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.